P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,947—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wilbmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5192	J. R. Leadon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	1880	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 635.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th May 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th June.
" DOMBALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 13. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 1370 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS'S BEERS,
Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER.

SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

DRINKING WATER
should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of
KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS.
which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium.
Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 15.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
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WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/4 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT

IN AID OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,
FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 28TH, at 9 P.M.

PART I.

1. Piano Duett...Faust .....Sidney Smith.
Capt. BURRARD.
Miss A. JOHANNES.
2. Song .....Hush Me O Sorrow .....Somerset.
Mrs. CHARLES MICHAEL.
3. Song .....Bid Me to Love .....Barnard.
Mr. THOMAS.
4. Song .....A Gipsy Maiden I .....Parker.
Miss MAYHEW.
5. Song .....For all Eternity ..... Mascheroni.
Mr. TELFORD HEWSON.
6. Song Comic..Let go the Anchor Boys... .....
Comdr. BAUGH.

PART II.

1. Piano Solo ...Concert Stuck .....Weber.
Capt. BURRARD.
2. Song .....Kathleen Mavourneen.....Crouch.
Miss MACKENZIE.
3. Violin Solo ..Fantaisie Ballet .....De Beriot.
Mr. ASTELL.
4. Song .....The Lighthouse keeper.....Molloy.
Lieut. TWIGG, I. M. S.
5. Vocal Duett...Greeting .....Mendelssohn.
Misses JOHANNES.
6. Song .....Tell her I love her so .....Foye.
Mr. REDDIE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Admission, Re. 1.
Tickets may be had from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Refreshments can be had.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED WEDNESDAY, 6th June, 1900, for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for a MEMBER to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Municipal Corporation in place of Sir George Cotton, who has resigned on proceeding to Europe.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m., till 4 p.m., on that day.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th May, 1900.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 348 OF 1899-1900.

Vahiwatdar's (Mamlatdar's) Office, Baroda.

IT is hereby notified that the QUANTITY of DRY GRASS from Sonagada and Wyara, nearly weighing 6,831 Kalasis, i. e., (6,831 × 16 = 1,09,296 maunds) is to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in my office at Bhadar, at 8 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

Those who wish to buy the same should present themselves at the abovementioned office at the appointed time with the necessary amount of deposit at the rate of ten per cent in British Coin and they will be supplied with the required due information on demand.

The necessary Auction details will be communicated to the public at the appointed time of the Auction.

R. N. JADHAV,
For Vahiwatdar.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.
SILVERTOWN

DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c

Of all descriptions in Stock.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45 0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36 0
Do. do. No. 4	55 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4....	55 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2 8
Do. do. No. 2 " ...	3 4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3 4
" Do. do. No. 4...	5 0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5 0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		16
With Single Temple ...50	24		16
With Cur 50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SMART WASHING TIES. Six for Rs. 2-8, a new Stock just landed. Excellent Value. Special for Hot Weather wear. New and Select Patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A WALER, must be perfectly quiet and sound, age not more than six and height 14-2 to 15 hands. Broken to Saddle and Single Harness. Apply "Y. Z." care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, STORE-KEEPER and CASHIER. Salary Rs. 50. Cash Security required Rupees one thousand. Experienced men who can afford the Security need only apply with references to "R." care of this paper.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

TO LET.—Furnished or Unfurnished BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill.—Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

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THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow.....	...
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Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32..	...
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Elsaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32.....	...
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Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson.....	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy.....	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Noosrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle.....	21 0
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
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1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
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Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Intsrest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 9 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 large size new Brussell carpet, 36 × 18 ft.
Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, sofas, teapoys, etc.
10 copies of Wright's Australia, India and China Trade Directory.
1 Paris-made grand cottage piano in good order.
The effects of the late Mr. H. J. Sibley, consisting of wearing apparel, shikar knives, binocular, revolver, gun, leather trunk portmanteau, handbags, half plate camera complete with lens, fishing rod with reel, chronometer watch, silver watch, gold and diamond rings, scarf pins, scales with weights, dressing table, camp cot with spring mattress, etc.
On account and at the risk of a defaulting indentor—
A consignment of best English hams from the well-known suppliers, Joseph Prime and Sons, will be sold singly to suit buyers.

AT 2 P.M.

2 "Simplex" lady's new bicycles.
A few second hand safety bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand victoria in good order.
1 strong made office shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 light dog cart.
1 brass mounted single harness by Badham, Pile and Co.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF THE YACHT MURIEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the under-mentioned Yacht belonging to the estate of the late R. W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq.

The sailing yacht Muriel, register tonnage 10·83, length about 39 feet, breadth about 11 feet, and depth about 7 feet, built in 1895, with her boat, sail, chains, ropes, oar, anchor, compasses, barometer, clock, steering wheel, life buoy, &c., as she now lies off Apollo Bunder, where she can be inspected any day before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Vienna Confectionery, the stock in trade of Messrs. Victor and Co. consisting of cameras with Dalmyer, Treacher and Rose lenses complete, lense by "Kruss," oilpaintings and oleographs, glass cupboards, sideboard, chairs, etc.
The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Supari Baugh Road, Parel, opposite the Monarjee Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, ebonized semi grand piano by Soundy, nearly new, gent's "Rothwell" and lady's "Umbria" bicycles, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, lamps, etc., the property of J. CURRIES, Esq, Engineer, J

NOTICES.

COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, up to the 15th June, 1900, for the SUPPLY of Three Hundred and Fifty tons of DESHAGUR BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 15th December, 1900.

Port Albert Victor, 21st May, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency. Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.

Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 20, 1900.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

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BOMBAY.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 11-22m., 11-10a. Low water, 4-19m., 5-8a.

H. H. the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Charity Concert, Frere Fletcher School, 9 p.m.

Opening of the Khoja Panjebhai Club, Chowpatty, 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Kagoshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by the coroner, on the body of Moongil, a Hindu girl, aged about three years. On the morning of the 25th instant the girl was playing near a window on the third storey of her parents' house, at 3rd Pinjrapole Lane, when she accidentally fell out on to the road below, a distance of about thirty feet. The child received serious injuries to the head and was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where it died on Saturday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES.—A correspondent writes:—Mrs. Yamunabai Krishnarao R. Jayakar was informed, on Friday last, that the respectful congratulations to her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, on the occasion of a social ladies' gathering, held in honour of the relief of Mafeking and the 82nd anniversary of the Sovereign's birthday forwarded by the lady-members of R. B. Baskarao Pitale's family and other ladies of Bombay, Bandora, Santa Cruz and suburban towns, at a reception held at Santa Cruz, by Mrs. Jayakar, have been gratefully accepted.

THE LATE DR. J. D. KHAMBATA.—While expressing their inability in their present grief to respond individually to the numerous telegrams and letters of condolence they have received on the sad and untimely death of the late Dr. Jamsedji Dinshah Khambata of Ahmedabad, the widow, brothers, and nephew, Mr. Beheramshah D. Dalal, request us to express their sincere and heartfelt gratitude to all who have sympathised with them in their sad bereavement, as also for the kindness and sympathy they have shown in their sad loss.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Lagia Gosia, a Native Christian, aged about seventeen years. The deceased was a resident of Manori, in the Thana District. He was brought down to Bombay from his village, on Thursday last, suffering from a fracture of the right thigh bone, and admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the same day. On admission the deceased stated that on the 19th instant he went up a tree and while plucking fruits, the branch on which he was standing broke and fell on the ground fracturing his right thigh. He died at the hospital at half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Keshow Wamon, a goldsmith, was charged at the instance of Mr. H. W. Taylor, Travelling Ticket Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, with travelling from Coorla to Curry Road without a ticket, and thereby defrauding the railway company to the extent of two annas. On Thursday morning, the accused was detected at the Curry Road Station, travelling from Coorla, without a ticket. It was stated in the Court that this was the third time he had been caught travelling without a ticket. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to suffer one week's simple imprisonment and in addition to pay two annas, the railway fare from Coorla to Curry Road.

ROLLED DOWN IN SLEEP.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Mamibai, a Bunia widow, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased resided with her mother-in-law at Argyle Road, Mandvi. On the night of the 24th instant, Mamibai went up on the balcony on the third storey of her house to sleep. About 2 o'clock, on the following morning, the mother-in-law and other residents of the house were aroused by hearing the noise of a fall in the chowk, and they found the deceased lying on the pavement in an unconscious state, bleeding from a wound on the head. She had also received multiple injuries on her body, from the effects of which she died at the hospital, on Saturday night. The wall of the balcony on which the deceased went to sleep is a very narrow one, and it is assumed that during the sleep she rolled down into the chowk. The deceased was also warned by her mother-in-law of the danger she was incurring by sleeping on that perilous position. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, one Paul Fernandez, a Goanese, aged about 45 years, attempted to murder Anna Frances Niber, a Goanese woman, of the same age, by stabbing her on her stomach with a kitchen knife, and then attempted to take his own life in a similar manner. The parties lived in the 1st Marine Lane, and the report of the occurrence caused great excitement amongst the residents of the locality. From inquiries instituted by Inspector Paterson, it appears that Fernandez worked as a cook on board steamers. Some years ago he and Anna lived together as man and wife. He afterwards left Bombay and stayed away for about two years. On returning here, a few days ago, he learnt that the woman kept a boarding-house in that locality. He visited her once, when she told him that she had nothing whatever to do with him. Fernandez became excited, an altercation took place between them, and he left the place. On Saturday night he again paid her a visit and seeing her sitting on the doorway and paying no attention to him, he rushed into her room and came out with a knife in his hand. He stabbed her on her stomach inflicting four wounds. The woman fell down on the ground, bleeding profusely, shouting out for help. Neighbours as well as boarders ran to her assistance and informed the police. On the police appearing on the scene, Fernandez attempted to commit suicide by inflicting wounds on his stomach by the same knife. Both the injured persons were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment. The injuries sustained by the woman are of a serious nature, but she is not in any immediate danger.

DUTY ON BOUNTIED SUGAR.

CUSTOMS Circular No. IX. of 1900 issued by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2230 S. R., dated the 10th May, reads:—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII. of 1894, as amended by Acts III. of 1896 and XIV. of 1899), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to impose, with effect from this date, the following further duty, in addition to those chargeable under No. 8 of the Fourth Schedule to the said Act, upon the importation into British India of sugar of the kind hereinafter specified, produced in or exported from the country hereinafter mentioned under bounty as hereinafter determined and declared, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise:—Chili, raw sugar, (bounty bestowed) 2 centavos per kilogram, additional duty to be levied per cwt. 9 as. and 2 p.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F J Drury I M S B	Mr F G Wigley B
Capt H B Peacock B	Mr J N Sharpe B
Mr H A Anderson B Cov	Lieut Col W A Lee I M S M
Mr A E Martineau B Cov	Mr A C Dutt M Cov
Mr J G M Rennie B Cov	Mr J Laker Bo
Mr J A Anderson B Cov	Mr J Woodside Bo
Mr L M Stubbs B Cov	Mr R C Volkers Bo
Mr F R Roe B Cov	Col Sir H Melliss K C S I
Mr W T Hyves B	Col F C Burn
Mr E Musprati B	Col E R Cox
Mr W Dollman B	Lieut Col H McCalman M D
Mr J Pirie B	Lieut Col A Heathcote
Mr R C Williams B	Lieut Col R A Cole
Mr A D L Christie B	Lieut Col W G Mansel
Mr C E Muriel B	Major F T F Fowle
Mr M Reid B	Capt F W Evatt
Mr J A Fraser B	Capt R P Wilson
Mr J J Hatten B	Lieut C M Locke
Mr G H R Hart B	Lieut C Gardner
Mr J Rickie B	Surg Gen C E McVittie
Mr J A Innes B	Chief Engineer J Andrews
Mr G V Martyn B	Engineer J Lush R I M
Mr P A Sandilands B	Engineer H S Cope R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col G A Emerson I M S B 6 mo M C	Mr J J Whiteley M 10 mo furl
Maj R Shore I M S B 3 mo furl	Maj A V Anderson I M S Bo 5 mo furl
Mr C P Caspersz B Cov 3½ mo furl	Mr W D Wilkins Bo 1 mo M C
Mr F G Brook Fox B 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Lieut Col H P Jervis 6 mo
	Lieut Col E Palmer 5 mo
Mr A B Prussia B 3 mo M C	Capt K H Sharman 7 days
Mr W F Lloyd B privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo subject to confirmation	Capt F W H Cox 6 mo
	Lieut W FitzA Stewart 2 mo
	Lieut P H Dyke 3 mo
Mr G Tilly B 4 mo furl	Lieut C T Mathew 5 mo
Maj A D G Shelley M furl to Nov 15	Lieut A F Henderson 2 mo
	Lieut C R Rowsell 2 weeks

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W Siddons B	Capt E Tennant
Mr E W Arundell B	Cadt N T Parker
Mr C Peddie M	Capt F F Stuart
Mr H B Bryant M	Lieut F G C Ross
Capt K H Sharman	Lieut A J Close

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES WHEAT.

THE final forecast of the Wheat crop for 1899-1900 reads:—

Character of the season.—The monsoon of 1899 began in the second week of June, and rain continued to fall uninterruptedly until the end of the third week of July. The heavy rainfall of these months retarded all agricultural operations considerably. This period of excessive rainfall was followed by deficient rain in August and September; the deficiency being greatest in the Meerut division and in parts of the Agra and Rohilkhand divisions. The monsoon practically disappeared about the third week of September, and was followed by a period of dry westerly winds. The months of October, November and December were exceptionally dry. The winter rain came about the middle of January and fell at intervals until almost the end of the month. In Meerut and parts of the Agra divisions the falls were generally light; elsewhere they were ample. The rain did incalculable good to the unirrigated crop, which was beginning to suffer from continued drought. It was, however, accompanied by hail in many districts, but as a rule the injury caused by it was slight except in some districts in the east. Falls of some importance were also received in most districts in February; while showers, accompanied by hail in some cases, occurred during the third week of March in Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions and in a few other districts. They were in general either light or confined to a limited area and did not affect the crops materially. During April rain fell in most districts; but it did no harm beyond slightly retarding harvesting operations in a few districts.

Area.—The soil specially in the western districts was very dry at seed time; and with wheat selling at 10 to 12 seers the rupee, as compared with 16 to 19 seers in October 1898, it was generally expected that the area sown with wheat would be greatly reduced; this expectation has not however been justified as the cultivators of the Meerut Division have managed to sow an enormous area, doubtless in the hope of a continuance of high prices. The total area under pure wheat this year amounts to 48,00,709 acres as compared with 48,18,528 acres in 1898-99, showing a decrease of 17,819 acres or 0·37 per cent. It exceeds by over 10 and 5 per cent, respectively the average areas of the preceding five and ten years. The total rabi area this year is about 8 per cent lower than last year; a fact which indicates that wheat has to some extent taken the place of the less paying crops gram and barley, the area of which has largely fallen off as compared with last year.

Condition.—As already stated the soil was very dry at seed time and in some places artificial irrigation was necessary to enable the crop to be sown. Germination was good and by the end of December, the prospects of the wheat crop were fair on land where there was an assured water supply; elsewhere everything depended on the winter rainfall. Rain fell at intervals from the middle of January until almost the end of the month, and greatly benefitted the unirrigated wheat, which was suffering from continued drought. The rain was in many districts accompanied by hail; but as a rule the injury caused it was slight except in Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Sultanpur and Partabgarh, where the wheat crop was more or less seriously damaged. Rust also appeared in a few districts but the damage done was not serious save in the Benares division where the wheat area is not irrge. Strong winds prevailed at the time the crop was lapening; but as in many places the force was less than usual the injury done was slight. In the Benares division, which suffered severely from hail, the yield of wheat is estimated at 70 per cent of the normal; elsewhere it varies from 75 to 90 per cent. of the normal. Except in Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad, the yield all round is slightly better than last year.

Outturn.—The outurn of wheat is estimated this year at 19,50,814 tons as compared with 18,08,516 tons estimated last year showing an increase of 1,42,298 tons or 7·87 per cent. The total estimated yield which gives an average outturn all over the province of 910 lbs per acre—the highest on record—is better than that gathered during any of the past fourteen years as shown in the following table:

Year.	Total area. Acres.	Total outturn. Tons.	Average outturn per acre. lbs.
1884-85	52,98,026	20,95,784	886
1885-86	53,77,933	18,47,406	769
1886-87	49,12,006	17,32,050	790
1887-88	48,17,360	19,07,000	887
1888-89	47,34,951	14,40,000	676
1889-90	45,27,141	14,58,965	721
1890-91	52,07,003	17,45,000	751
1891-92	46,91,801	15,78,000	753
1892-93	46,40,681	18,44,480	890
1893-94	48,36,870	14,72,625	683
1894-95	46,11,068	11,41,227	554
1895-96	36,96,576	12,36,436	749
1896-97	38,69,292	14,60,340	892
1897-98	45,62,147	17,73,488	873
1898-99	48,40,776	18,08,516	837
1899-1900	48,00,709	19,50,814	910

Prices and Trade.—The estimated yield of wheat as shown in the preceding paragraph is better than it has been for several years past. The yield of other rabi crops has also been satisfactory on the whole in these provinces but with scarcity prevailing in other parts of the country all food grains are selling much dearer than last year. The export of wheat from these provinces during the nine months from April to December 1899 amounted to 3,20,317 tons of which 1,74,672 tons were exported in the first quarter; 86,702 tons in the second; and 58,943 tons in the third quarter. The exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December are given below since 1891:

Year.	Export of wheat during nine months April to December. Tons.
1891	3,16,511
1892	2,74,761
1893	98,416
1894	1,10,782
1895	1,13,233
1896	43,205
1897	1,47,899
1898	3,54,648
1899	3,20,317

N.-W. P. LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The Final forecast of the Linseed and Rapseed crops for 1899-1900:—

Character of the season.—In June and July last rainfall was excessive; while in August and September it was in considerable defect. The months of October, November and December were exceptionally dry; but rain fell about the middle of January and greatly benefited the linseed and rapeseed crops, which were badly in need of rain.

Area.—Owing to continued want of rain the land, especially that on which oilseeds are sown after an autumn crop, was two dry for sowing without previous irrigation. The area placed under linseed consequently fell off from 4,38,728 acres in 1898-99 to 3,38,464 acres during the present year, showing a decrease of 1,00,264 acres or 22·85 per cent. The area under rapeseed which amounts to 68,995 acres as compared with 92,679 in the preceding year dropped by 23,684 acres or 25·55 per cent. In the case of both the crops the decrease is almost general except that in Hamirpur the area under linseed shows this year an increase of 2,544 acres or 15 per cent.

Large decreases have also occurred in the cultivation of linseed and rapeseed sown in combination with other crops viz., wheat, barley, gram or their mixtures. The areas so occupied are estimated as under; the decreases being due to the restricted cultivation of gram and barley during the present year.

	1898-99 Acres.	1899-1900 Acres.
Linseed with gram	15,02801	13,23,239
Linseed with other crops	21,37,111	29,12,264
Rapeseed with wheat barley, etc.	85,48,444	81,69,056

Condition.—The linseed and rapeseed crops had by January begun to suffer badly from continued want of rain, but the rain which fell in that month greatly benefited them. The crops escaped from fungoid diseases, but in some of the eastern districts some damage was done by hail. The seed is reported to be generally plump and bright, but it is shrivelled in places where the crop was seriously damaged by drought.

Outturn.—The estimated outturn of pure linseed amounts to 73,267 tons as compared with 87,854 tons estimated last year; and of pure rapeseed to 21,186 tons against 22,884 tons in 1898-99, the falling off since last year being respectively 16 and 7 per cent. The estimated outturn of both pure and mixed crops of linseed and rapeseed is given separately in the following table for the past two years, the estimate being very conjectural in the case of the mixed crop, which is gathered in very small quantities for home consumption.

Prices and trade.—Owing to short crops of oilseeds in other parts of the country, the prices of linseed and rapeseed are at present much higher than last year both in these provinces and at the ports. Prices of linseed in London are at present about 45 per cent., and of rapeseed 24 per cent. higher than last year. The oilseed crops of these provinces were unusually good in the past two years and the exports were much larger than they had been for several years past. During the nine months—April to December 1899—the total exports of linseed amounted to 93,346 tons as compared with 95,053 in the previous year; and of rapeseed to 72,432 tons against 1,09,203 tons in 1898.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	5	0	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	6	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	5	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	2	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	4	51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worlee	12	3	16
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	27
Total	58	29	213
Same date last year	21	15	106
Small-pox	2	2	
Cholera	13	15	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	2	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	3	2	
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	3	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	21
Total	37	18	159
Total plague deaths to date	74,861	63,823	
Same date last year	21	25	97
Small-pox	3	3	
Cholera	7	8	

BANDORA.

Two cases and four deaths from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 25th instant.

Two cases and one death from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 26th instant.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the Account with the Bank of Bombay up to 25th instant:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 21,688 6 0
From a friend	10 0 0
Total Rupees	21,698 6 0

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner.

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 16th May, 1900 = 1,91,970.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 16th May, 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, to 16th May, 1900.	During 1898-1899, up to 16th May, 1900.
Brahmins	5	1,323	2,552
Jains	4	1,036	1,309
High Caste Hindus	530	57,355	61,345
Low Caste Hindus	758	78,458	90,497
Mussalmans	113	11,303	20,773
Parsees	5	1,685	8,232
Jews	0	624	759
Europeans	0	232	363
Eurasians	3	217	257
Native Christians	33	1,872	3,110
Other Nationalities	6	1,377	1,622
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	1,457	1,55,485	1,91,970

Cairo, May 6 (*Times*).—Up to the present there have been eight cases of plague and four deaths at Port Said, but no fresh cases have occurred there since Thursday. There have been no fresh cases at Suakin or elsewhere, and it is hoped that the energetic measures taken by the Sanitary Administration will stamp out the plague at Port Said and prevent it from extending to other parts of Egypt.

May 8.—Up to the present there have been 10 cases of plague at Port Said and nine deaths. Two cases have occurred at Alexandria, both ending fatally. Slight disturbances have occured at Port Said, but, on the whole, the behaviour of the inhabitants has been satisfactory.

Paris, May 6 (Dalziel).—The "New York Herald" (Paris edition) publishes a telegram from Port Said of yesterday's date saying that about 2,000 rioters reassembled yesterday at noon and again prevented access to the house where a person suspected of plague is lying. A few police and coastguards only were available, and they were treated with derision. At six o'clock in the evening two English chief sanitary inspectors were admitted to see the suspected person. Seeing that the force was insufficient to cope with the mob, the inspectors examined the patient, and admitting that the disease might not be plague they gave up their intention of removing him. The mob then dispersed in triumph after shooting the troops. The Arab part of the mob shortly afterwards encountered an empty ambulance cart and smashed it. The rioters broke the windows of the house of the French doctor who reported this as a plague case. The lower classes complain of the quarantine ruining them, yet they seriously oppose measures to extirpate the plague. It is now asserted that since April 27, there have been 12 cases of plague, eight of which terminated fatally and four are in hospital. The last case was discovered yesterday.

Gibraltar, May 4 (*Reuter*).—It is officially announced that the Gibraltar Board of Health has declared Port Said to be an infected port owing to the existence of plague there.

Vienna, May 8 (*Reuter*).—The official "Wiener Zeitung" publishes an order issued by the Ministers of the Interior, Commerce, and Finance, prohibiting the importation into and transit through Austria of certain goods from Egypt, owing to the cases of plague which have lately occurred at Port Said.

Constantinople, May 9 (Reuter).—In consequence of the discovery of a case suspected to be plague at Smyrna, the inspector-general of the Sanitary Service has left for that place to make a close examination of the case. Meanwhile, travellers from Smyrna for Constantinople will undergo medical examination at Smyrna, the Dardanelles, and at Constantinople.

The quarantine for arrivals from Egypt has been extended to 10 days.

Sydney, May 6 ("Reuter").—The total number of plague cases that have occurred up to the present is 195, of which 65 have proved fatal.

IMPROVING OUR GUNS.

MR GOSCHEN ANNOUNCES A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

MR. Goschen on May 9 attended the annual dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute, held at the Hotel Cecil. Having referred with pride to the way in which London had celebrated the exploits of the Naval Brigade, he said the Government recognised that the finer the troops which we sent out to do battle for the country the greater was the obligation which rested upon the country to provide those troops with the best means of offence and defence. We had formidable competitors in Herr Krupp and Creusot, but he relied on the pertinacity of British manufacturers to win in the race with their competitors, the result of which affected so vitally the interests of the empire at large. The right hon. gentleman gave an emphatic denial to the statements made in the French Chamber recently as regarded the quality and propellent power of British guns and maintained that our guns hit harder and had a bursting charge more destructive than that of the French. The Government he announced had determined to appoint a committee of scientific men to inquire in an absolutely independent way into the possible improvements in explosives and they had secured the services of Lord Rayleigh as chairman of the committee. They intended to carry out trials with the best smokeless propellers to employ for our guns and to report on all possible and desirable modifications of existing guns so they would show that the Government were not going to be strangled in the toils of red tape. They intended to ask the scientific men of the nation to concentrate their efforts on the achievement of the best possible results.

BY the death of Lady Lismore, the title of Lismore became extinct. The Ladies Butler, the daughters of the Marquess of Ormonde, come into possession of the estates and handsome fortune left to them by the late Lord Lismore, whose two sons predeceased him.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Saturday:—Pressure changes have again been irregular. Pressure has risen slightly to rapidly in the Punjab; slightly to briskly in Chota Naggur, Orissa and adjacent districts and has fallen slightly to briskly in the Peninsula and Upper Burma. The shallow depression over Chota Nagpur has filled up. A depression is lying over south-east Punjab and another in the central districts of the Central Provinces. A few showers have fallen in Burma and numerous thunder and dust storms in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Upper India Hills. Dhubr has received two inches and Saugor Island, Jessore, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur one. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Punjab, where mean temperature is now normal or in slight excess or defect. It is in considerable excess in Central India, Central Provinces, Deccan and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF MAY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·563	Calm	6	110·1	74·1	51	...	1·80	−2·88
Sirsa	29·555	SE	6	110·8	85·6	40	...	1·81	−1·11
Delhi	29·595	E	3	106·2	88·5	30	..	2·84	−0·83
Agra	29·605	NE	6	107·0	83·9	59	0·16	1·68	−0·27
Cawnpore	29·609	E	2	108·0	85·5	55	...	3·09	...
Allahabad	29·608	NE	5	108·6	85·2	61	...	5·17	+2·83
Jhansi	29·641	Calm	7	106·3	82·7	41	0·30	1·51	−0·36
Jacobabad	29·657	NE	5	113·2	77·6	34	...	0·23	−1·14
Karachi	29·752	WSW	14	93·4	80·2	78	...	0·18	−1·66
Jeypore	29·677	WNW	4	103·2	80·1	47	...	3·27	+1·23
Ajmere	29·672	SW	14	105·4	85·5	36	...	0·16	−1·26
Deesa	29·761	W	13	110·1	78·1	43	...	0·40	−0·34
Ahmedabad	29·757	NW	5	110·3	80·6	54	...	0·58	...
Bhuj	29·739	WNW	16	103·8	76·9	75	...	0·10	−0·56
Jamnagar	29·769	WNW	21	95·1	78·2	68	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·701	NNW	15	106·9	77·7	71	..	0·02	−0·71
Bhowanagar									
Para	29·769	S	10	109·2	79·8	61	..	1·34	...
Veraval	29·768	WNW	8	87·1	79·3	84	..	0·06	...
Neemuch	29·702	WSW	11	107·5	84·0	47	..	0·34	−1·19
Indore	29·706	NW	11	103·8	82·6	54	...	0·32	−1·09
Sangor	29·639	W	3	107·5	82·1	44	...	0·63	−2·40
Jubulpore	29·591	SSW	4	107·0	86·6	40	...	2·41	−0·37
Hoshangabad	29·669	NW	6	100·6	89·7	55	...	0·40	−2·13
Khandwa	29·692	NW	7	106·2	86·1	55	...	0·28	−1·48
Raipur	29·580	KSE	6	110·5	84·0	35	...	2·38	−0·42
Nagpur	29·603	NNW	12	112·2	90·5	18	...	0·77	−0·66
Amraoti	29·647	WNW	12	109·9	82·7	32	...	0·20	−2·70
Akola	29·684	NW	13	107·3	84·8	42	...	0·08	−3·02
Surat	29·717	W	8	97·7	70·6	69	...	0·10	−0·30
Malegaon	29·717	NNW	13	105·8	77·6	20	...	0 08	−1·74
Bombay

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 7-16 plus 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	£101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£83 3-4 ,,
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8 plus 1-16
Do New York	60 1-4 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 16 1-2—1-2
Do New York	4 87 1-2—1-8
Discount Bank of England, 3 1-2—1-2 per cent.	
Do Short London Bills, 3 per cent—1-8 per cent	
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 1-8—1-8 per cent.	

Copper Braziers £84.
Arrivals,—Raunthaler and Elax.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with an easier feeling owing to a decline of 1-8th per cent in discounts both for three and six months. With a further fall advised of another 1-8th per cent. at 2 7-8 for short and 3 per cent for long, we may expect an easy market on opening on Monday. Very little business has been done to-day, but some ready Telegraphic was bought at 1s. 4d. and Credits were sold at 1s-4 3-16d.

Bank Telegraphic, ready	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ,,	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 ,, Francs ,,	1 70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195
Hongkong ,,	Rs. 143
Japan ,,	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95 11-16 and improved to Rs. 95 3-4 at which it remained with little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market has been steady to-day with few alterations in prices.

Central India S. and W. Company	Rs. 1780
Currimbhoy ,,	685
Swadeshi ,,	560
Treacher Co. Ld. ,,	970xd.

FREIGHTS.—Quiet with nothing whatever to report.

COALS.—This market is also quiet and with nothing doing.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—Quiet with rates unchanged.

LINSEED.—The market is rather quieter with bold quoted at Rs. 10-3-0 and small Rs. 10-1-0. There are sellers of both descriptions without however finding buyers at these rates.

RAPESEED.—The market is steady and Brown Cawnpore is quoted Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-13-0. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-2-0.

CASTORSEED is a shade easier at Rs. 37-12-0 with sellers and a small business passing.

POPPYSEED.—A considerable business has been done at Rs., 9-0-0 but the market to-day is a shade easier with sellers offering at Rs. 8-15-0.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet at Colaba and Mills came out and bought rather more than they have done for some time taking about 2,000 bales of ready cotton chiefly Dhamargaum and Pulgaum styles. Shippers bought a little Bengals Rs. 201. Fine guaranteed Westerns were steady, Mills buying some ready with dealers offering to buy forward.

New crops are quiet, F. G. Bengals being quoted at Rs. 166 and Broach at Rs. 196.

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	34,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	45,000
,, Actual Exports	4,000
,, Week's Imports	23,000
,, Stock	569,000
Week's sales	100
Surats actual exports	100
,, Weeks Imports	1,000
,, Stock	1,000
Afloat American	40,000
,, Indian	3,000

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular, Surats dull. Manchester was easier, total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports nil. Surats nil. Spot d 5—4-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Egyptian Fair Brown 7 1-4d.—1-8. Fair Cocanadas d 4 5-16.

Good Madras Westerns 4 9-16d. Good Tinnevelly 5 2-32d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
4·55	4·53	4·43	4·13	4·9
—3-32	—3-32	—3-32	—3-32	—3-32

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	6,600 bales
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 ,,
Do Continent	8,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9 5-16
Futures, month of August	8 3-45—8
Do. do of December	7·62—3
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	30,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	39,000 ,,
Do do France and Continent	39,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	280,000 ,,
Do do do Interior Ports	160,000 ,,

Receipts of cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	318
Barsee and Nagpur	50
Berar	118
Total Comras	973
Compta and Dharwar	316
Westerns	104
Bengals	246
Persian	50
Egyptian	501
Total	2,220

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,734
Linseed	3,942
Rapeseed	7,833
Gingelly Seed	422
Poppy Seed	7,394
Groundnuts	322
Castor Seed	989
Rice	115 586
Myrabollams	1,089

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£101 7-16 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes	£101 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Sects	£83 3-4 ,,
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8 ,,
do in New York	60 1-4 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16 1-2 ,,
do on New York	4·87 1-2 ,,
Discount Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent ,,
do Short London Bills	2 7-8 per cent—1-8
do Indian Bank Bills	3 per cent—1-8

London quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 46 1-2s. May-June, Antwerp, sellers easier. Brown Rapeseed 44 3-4s, May-June, Antwerp, sellers easier.

COTTON.—

Total Visible Supply	2,150 000 bales.
Do do of which East Indian	71,000 ,,
Do Stock in London	5,000 ,,
Do Quantity in sight,	8,620,000 ,,

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot. d.5 1-32 plus 1-32d. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
4·61	4·59	4·46	4·17	4·13
plus 3-32	plus 3-32	plus 3-64	plus 1-16	plus 1-16

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 ,,
Do Continent	8,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	9 5-16 unchanged
Futures month of August	8·53 plus 8
Do do December	7·07 ,, 5

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats dull.

Good Brownugger	4 16-32

The Manchester Market has been easier.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 3-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
MARSEILLES, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here homeward this morning.

ADEN, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Purnea left here to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 27.

The mail steamer Peninsular, from Aden, arrived.
The mail steamer Preussen, from China, arrived.

The Florio Rubattion Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 23th instant.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela sailed from Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Calcutta for Trieste, left Colombo via Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant and is due here on Wednesday.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEREDITH—May 24, at Woodlands. Coonoor, the wife of Jan Meredith, of a son (still-born).

DEATH.

BEVAN—May 12, at Bangalore, Lieut-Colonel G F Bevan, Indian Medical Service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1900.

IF the Welby Commission did little else, it made a careful and informal analysis of the civil expenditure in India, showing the growth of the national debt, and comparing both with the increase of the population. The point of departure is the year 1861-2 when India had come under the direct administration of the Crown, and considerable improvements had been effected in Indian finance. In April 1862, the Government of India described the financial situation as follows :—"The total gross revenue of India, ten years ago, in 1853-4, was £29, 210,000 ; it is now upwards of £43,000,000. The average revenue of the three years before the Mutiny, 1854-7, was £31,980,000 ; for the last three years, it has been £43,000,000. There has been an increase therefore of fourteen millions in ten years, and of eleven millions in five years. Of this £5,100,000 is due to opium, and as nearly as we can estimate £5,000,000 to new taxes, as the income-tax, stamps and increased salt duties, and one million may be consequent on acquisition of new territory. There remains therefore an increase of £6,500,000 in ten years, or £4,500,000 in five years, which can be attributed to no other cause than the elasticity of existing revenue." The Government estimated the yield of the taxes imposed during the Mutiny at £500,000,000. The Commission believes that this estimate is inadequate, the real increase being £5,800,000. That was the view taken of the financial situation by the Government at the close of the Mutiny. The new taxes were sufficiently drastic. Before the Mutiny, the customs were 5 per cent. *ad valorem* ; in 1859, they were for the most part raised to ten per cent., the increase in the revenue being one million. The stamp duties were made to yield another million. Salt duty was raised in Bengal 30 per cent., in the North-West Provinces fifty, and in Bombay 66 per cent., yielding in round figures two millions. In 1860, the income-tax was imposd for the first time and gave one million and three-quarters. When introducing the Budget of 1862-3, Mr. Laing showed another aspect of Indian finance. A chronic deficit with little intermission for twenty years had added fifty millions to the national debt. The Mutiny aggravated the situation, so that in the three years from 1857 to 1860, the deficit reached the enormous average of twelve millions. "All the efforts of the Government, aided by the imposition of new taxes, had still left us in 1860-61 with an apparently hopeless deficit of six millions. . . Under these circumstances, the Government applied itself so vigorously to a further reduction of expenditure that out of an expenditure of twenty-nine millions, open to revision, a saving of five millions was effected in a single year. The growing prosperity of the country gave buoyancy to the revenue, and the aspect of affairs changed so suddenly that, after finding myself," Mr. Laing says, "in January struggling with an apparently hopeless deficit, I was able in April, to my own great surprise and that of every one else, to produce a budget in equilibrium."

For purposes of comparison, the Commission stop at 1895-6, the subsequent years having been disturbed by plague and famine. They divide the intervening thirty-seven years into two periods, the first, twenty-three years, ending in 1884-5, in which there was general prosperity, notwithstanding occasional famine and the Afghan War. There was a steady exchange and a marked economy with the happy result of a reduction in taxation. The following eleven years up to 1895-6 was a period of falling exchange and increased military expenditure consequent on the incident at Penjdeh. Thirty thousand men were added to the strength of the Indian Army, and the conquest of Upper Burmah, which occupied a large force for three years, rendered an increase of taxation inevitable. During the first period, the taxes imposed after the Mutiny were for the most part repealed. The customs duties had been reduced below the point at which they stood before the Mutiny ; the income-tax was rescinded and the increment of the salt duties was remitted. On the other hand license duties had been imposed to provide a famine insurance fund, the stamp duties were increased, and the duty on spirits and excise rates enhanced. The net remission was a little short of three millions and a half sterling. During the second period of eleven years, there was an increment of taxation, amounting to £12,621,000. This was due, as we have said, to the fall in exchange, which brought the rupee down to one shilling and a half-penny, and the military demands for fortifications and an addition to the army. The additional charges were met in part by the appropriation, or the misappropriation, of the famine fund, and by the curtailment of the income assigned to the Provincial Governments and in part by a large increase of taxation. The income-tax was reimposed, the salt duty was raised, an import duty was levied on petroleum, the customs duties were restored and sundry other duties and excise rates were increased.

The Commission find that the new taxation yielded something under seven millions sterling, while the growth of the revenue came to £5,800,000, an increment of some fourteen per cent. The population of British India had increased from 204 millions to 230 millions, an increment of more than 12 per cent. In the first period, which admitted of large remissions of taxation and was marked by general prosperity, the State had to meet the heavy cost of two famines, of the Afghan war and of the Egyptian expedition. The war expenditure came to nineteen millions, Great Britain contributing five and a half millions, the balance being paid by the Indian tax-payer. Fortunately there were few little wars or frontier expeditions. In the second period the loss by exchange cost India ten and a half millions, the other sources of extra expenditure being a little over two millions. The general deduction is that the revenue of India is steadily growing and is, on the whole, able to meet not only the routine expenditure, without borrowing, but exceptional charges for famine and plague. The borrowing has been, since the early sixties, almost confined to the raising of capital for productive works ; railways and irrigation which are a source of income to the State.

THE failure of the opium crop in China and the reduction of the export duty have had a marked effect on the Bombay exports to China in the year just reported on. From sixteen thousand chests the number went up to twenty-nine. The increase is remarkable, but it must not be supposed that this heavy trade will continue. The Commissioner is of opinion that the area under poppy cultivation in China is unlikely to suffer any permanent diminution, therefore a fair harvest in that country will again bring down our total. Apart from the trade with China the total number of chests of opium weighed and passed at the Agency scales for transmission to various parts of India has largely increased, the figures having risen from nineteen thousand to thirty-one. The increase in the quantity which has actually passed into consumption is put down as over three thousand pounds. Trade depression consequent upon previous scarcity and the presence of plague contribute to the decline which, however, is not held to be large enough to be accounted for by any specific cause. Some of the districts, Poona, Nasik and Belgaum, where plague was severest, show an actual increase. In two districts the decrease is attributed to smuggling but Government have every hope that the new special preventive service will effect the improvement expected of it. They learn with satisfaction that a good start has been made in the Kaira District. The increase in the sales in Ahmedabad and Khandesh, however, during the year of report cannot possibly be attributed to that Agency which did not begin its operations till after the close of the year. The increase in Khandesh is under two per cent. Very considerable decreases occurred in the District of Ahmednagar, where the occurrence of smuggling from the Nizam's territory is considered to be not improbable. The Commissioner has made various suggestions with a view to suppress smuggling, and already good results are reported. Opium records are far from satisfactory in Baroda and the necessity exists for more careful supervision. Although the quantity of opium manufactured in that State shows a decrease the output is nearly one-third more than is required for sale to retail dealers. As Government remarks, it is difficult to conceive what useful object can be served by the continued manufacture of stock in excess of requirements for home consumption, when the profitable export of opium is likely to be to the Baroda as well as to British Government a matter of increasing difficulty. Smuggling seems to be decreasing everywhere but in Panch Mahals, but there is still much to be done by the Preventive Department before that decline in illicit opium traffic, which Government desires, is secured.

A FEW weeks ago Dr. A. Mayr, of the Municipal Laboratory, Parel, delivered a lecture on the efficacy of Professor Lustig's curative plague serum, and it has now been issued in pamphlet form. The manufacture of the serum was commenced in 1898, and for a little over a year the patients were selected for treatment ; for the last year they were and are taken alternately as they are admitted. During the first period 403 patients were treated with serum at the Arthur Road Hospital, the rate of recovery being 38·2 per cent. ; 1,190 cases were under ordinary treatment and the percentage of recoveries 19·5 per cent. From April, 1899, to April last—the time of the alternate treatment—the recoveries amounted to 33·8, while an equal number was under ordinary treatment, which produced only 21·3 per cent. of recoveries. Another good test as to the efficacy of the serum is to compare the mortality of Arthur Road with other hospitals. During the whole time serum treatment has been used Arthur Road Hospital gave 5 per cent. more chances of recovery, although only one-third of the patients received serum treatment, as compared with ordinary treatment at the Maratha Hospital. The high mortality at plague hospitals is hardly a fair test of the deadliness of the disease. Hundreds of persons affected conceal their illness, or are concealed by their friends, until it is impossible to keep the attack secret any longer. The patient is then taken to hospital, and his fate is unalterable. The disease has obtained such a hold on his system that no treatment yet discovered can save his life—he is doomed to die, Dr. Mayr points out that the earliest treatment is essential for the cure of plague, which may set up irreparable changes in the heart within twenty-four hours. There exists a superstitious fear of the serum, and the lecturer says the public seem to look upon the serum as the last resource to be tried when all others have failed. The majority of Indians have a strong dislike to European medical treatment, and if this prejudice could be overcome, the mortality from plague would doubtless be lessened. It must be pointed out that the experiments with Lustig's serum have been carried out under unfavourable conditions and at a time when the discovery was in its infancy. The results indicate that the treatment is a very valuable addition to the discoveries which have been made in connection with plague, and we do not think Dr. Mayr is too hopeful in anticipating that the future will give even a better percentage of recoveries. The observations outside hospitals are but scanty. Out of 32 private cases treated 19 recovered, and without exception each was a severe attack. The number is too small for general conclusions, but the favourable influence of better conditions of life is unmistakable. It is hoped that in future the serum will have an extensive trial in practice where it will probably show to full advantage.

THE American hospital ship Maine, which has already proceeded to South Africa on its second errand of mercy, has been able to do most excellent work. During the two months of the vessel's stay at Durban 364 officers and men received treatment on board with the most successful results. When the vessel started on her homeward voyage there were 163 patients on board. There were fifty operating cases and in regard to the others the surgical treatment consisted of antiseptic dressing, electricity, massage and exercise. The use of the gymnasium apparatus, after periods varying from two to six weeks according to the nature and extent of the injury, gave most satisfactory results. The number of officers and men who were discharged from hospital and were fit to return to the front was 122, and of the patients received on board, only three died, these cases having been hopeless from the first, When the Maine reached the Cape on its first voyage a little contretemps arose that went near to considerably curtailing its usefulness. Lady Randolph Churchill to whose energy the sympathetic offering of the American ladies is due, found to her surprise that the Maine was expected to at once fill up with invalids at Durban and return to England. Her Ladyship appears to have bridled a little at this and pointed out that the international value of the gift of the Maine would suffer if the ship were treated merely as a transport for convalescents, while the expensive medical staff would find no use for their services. Strongly pressing her views she invoked the name of the Secretary for War as ready to back her up if she cabled to him. She appealed to Lord Roberts and General Buller, and her persistence was rewarded by the Maine being allowed to stay at Durban for nearly two months. In that time some very interesting cases were received on board for treatment. When Ladysmith was relieved the request was again made that the Maine should fill up with invalids and return to England, and as there were 6,000 sick and wounded to be got home somehow in order to relieve the great pressure upon the large shore hospital it was decided that the ship should return. The Maine was therefore the first vessel to leave with sick and wounded after the relief of Ladysmith, With few exceptions the men brought home have been landed almost if not quite well. The nursing staff was most efficient and prompt ; but in its second voyage to South Africa none of the lady-nurses proceed with the vessel. The explanation of this is that the Maine was over-staffed, that the majority of the patients when received were able to do a good deal for themselves and could be trusted to the care of the efficient staff of male nurses, while, moreover, the ship did not afford sufficient privacy for women. For its services sincere acknowledgments are due. "Remember the Maine," became for America a vengeful battle signal, but for the sick and wounded British soldiers nursed back to health on the ship of mercy now bearing that name, the phrase will, no doubt, represent the expression of a heartfelt gratitude for its good work.

THERE seems to have been a mistake in the Notification relating to the Kaiser-i-Hind Medals and we are authorised to say that Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and not his son Mr. Abdul Hussain is the recipient of a gold medal.

THE favourite in the Calcutta Derby Sweep has been drawn by Mr. N. Miller of the Bombay Flour Mills who has been offered Rs. 40,000 for half his ticket. The next favourite, Portarshire, has fallen to Mr. C. H. Roe, an operator in the Eastern Telegraph Company. He has been offered Rs. 15,000 from the Calcutta Turf Club for half his chance.

THE Bombay Gymkhana have just received a handsome addition to their already fine collection of silver plate by the presentation to them by the officers of the 2nd Battalion of the Welsh Regiment of a valuable fluted and chased 3 handled silver loving cup. Under the crest of the Regiment appears the following inscription :—Challenge Cup. Presented by the officers, 2nd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, to the Bombay Gymkhana in recognition of hospitality shown to the Regiment, 1893 to 1900. The cup which stands on an ebonised plinth was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Silversmiths to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

SUNDAY before the mail left in several provincial towns in England a report, no one knew its origin, gained currency to the effect that Mafeking was relieved. One correspondent writes :—"The news was all over the town, processions were formed in all the streets, the church bells rung, guns were fired and confusion reigned supreme for about 20 mins. when a telegram arrived to say there was no truth in the report. Oh ! we were sold !"

THE Italian Man-of-War Liguria, Captain C. O. C., Cecconi, sailed on Saturday for Genoa.

A TENNIS match has been arranged to play off on Monday next at 5-30 p.m., in the European Gymkhana, Matheran, between the Parsees and the Europeans The latter will be represented by Captains Northcote and Lane, and the sormer by Messrs, Dadiba C. Mehta and Perozesha H. Vakil. Two silver cups of the value of Rs. 100, generously given by Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., will be presented to the winning pair. The Gymkhan ground, on this occasion will be open for all spectators.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY and Co. have received a communication from Major G. F. Chenevix Trench (Political Agent, on deputation to Persia) in which he says :—"I have now travelled by the newly opened route from Quetta to Seitan, and shall go on to Meshed in a month. Please inform any firm likely to be interested in trade with Persia that I shall be very glad to give any information about the route and trade, &c. to any applicants. There is a large demand for indigo.

THE Viceroy will give the annual Eton dinner at Viceregal Lodge on June 4th.

THE levee at Simla on Thursday evening was very numerously attended. It was preceded by the usual State dinner in honour of the Queen's birthday.

LIEUTENANT MACPHERSON, 2nd Gurkhas, will probably be the officer selected to accompany the 200 dhobies now being enlisted for service in South Africa.

THE Native Infantry detachment has been withdrawn from the post at Dhar to Fort Lockhart for the summer. Dhar will be held by thirty men of the Border Police.

A REPORT from Bandar Abbas in the Persian Gulf states that plague has appeared at Kishm, 18 cases with 11 deaths having occurred between April 30th and May 19th.

MORE batches of Waler remounts are expected in Calcutta next month, and shipments will continue until August. The class of animals being sent is distinctly good.

AT the request of Lord Roberts the Government of India have agreed to the retention in South Africa of the officers who were sent from India in charge of the corps of bhisties.

THE Government of India have approved of the modification proposed by a committee held in March last at Cawnpore to report on tripod mountings and equipment for Maxim machine guns.

COLONEL J. A. MILEY, Accountant-General, Military Department, will shortly proceed home on three months' leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Passy will carry on the duties of the office during his absence.

LORD NORTHCOTE, Governor of Bombay, has been appointed Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, in room of Lord Sandhurst, resigned.

FIVE teams have already entered for the annual polo tournament at Simla to compete for the Beresford Challenge Cup. The Maharaja of Patialla is sending up two teams, while the Viceroy's Staff, the Bengal Cavalry, and the Imperial Service Troops will be represented.

REGARDING the reduction of telegraph rates mentioned by Reuter it would seem the proposals of the Government of India are in a fair way for acceptance if the half crown tariff be introduced. It is true this is not a full 50 per cent reduction, but doubtless with the proposed sliding scale the two-shilling rate will eventually follow as traffic increases.

THE famine return from the last week show a total of 5,730,380 persons on the relief lists, or an increase of over 73,200 in spite of a decrease of 30,000 in Bombay and Sind, and 11,000 in Bombay Native States. The provinces which show the largest increase are—the Central Provinces 54,600. Berar nearly 33,000, Hyderabad 23,000, Ajmere-Merwara 16,7000, Rajputana States 9,000.

THE most noticeable feature in the last report on the season and the prospects of the crops is the frequent reference to the mortality among cattle owing to the scarcity of fodder. This is particularly the case in Gujarat, Bombay. Deccan and the Carnatic districts Hyderabad State and Rajputana. Matters are somewhat better in the Punjab, as the straw from the spring crops is now available.

THE Madras Municipality is calling for tenders for a loan of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. payable half-yearly, having a currency of 50 years. This sum represents the balance of a loan of Rs. 12,50,000, tenders for which were called for some time ago, for the Drainage Works. Owing to the depressed state of the money market at the time, the tenders then amounted to only Rs. 4,20,000.

THERE has been so much trooping between India and the Cape since the war began, and there will be still more later on when the troops have to be sent back to this country, that it has been determined to send Captain Goodridge, Director of the Indian Marine, to South Africa, where he will be able, in communication with the military authorities, to arrange the programme to be carried out some months hence.

A CERTAIN number of British soldiers are annually trained in the telegraph course, which is a six months' one, but hitherto soldiers have only learnt signalling, and were taught nothing about the practical part of telegraphy, the use of the instruments, conducting wires and instruments, office work, etc. It has now been decided that all soldiers being trained shall get an additional month's training in practical work at the end of the usual course.

THE Madras Government has issued an Order directing that the Commissioner of Police shall, in future, work in subordination to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras Presidency. This arrangement was in force till Colonel Weldon was appointed Commissioner of Police some fifteen years ago. At his instance the office of Commissioner of Police was made independent of the supervision of the Inspector General. This arrangement, however, has been found to work unsatisfactorily ; and the condition of the Madras City Police, especially in the Detective Department, has deteriorated considerably of late years. A reversion to the old state of things has, therefore, been deemed necessary.

PROBABLY writes, the "Pioneer," there are now few soldiering who recollect the late Major-Genarl J. F. Richardson, C.B., whose death we regret to announce, in his day a distinguished soldier and a man of the greatest personal gallantry. Born in 1822, his career as a soldier commenced in 1841. The stormy times of 1847-49 saw him with the Army of the Punjab before Mooltan. It was on the 9th September 1848, during a night attack on Mooltan, that he received seventeen wounds. The following extract from an autograph letter from the late Viscount Gough, when Commander-in-Chief-in India, speaks for itself : "Your heroic conduct at the late attack upon the enemies' position before Mooltan is the theme of universal praise. I cannot deny myself the gratification of assuring you under my own hand how highly I admire your conduct.' In spite of his injuries he recovered completely and distinguished services against the mutineers of the Bengal Army in 1857-58-59, while he commanded the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, earned him a C. B. and the Brevet of Major-General Richardson was appointed 2nd in Command 8th Irregular Cavalry (now the 6th B. C.) in 1850, and succeeded to the command in 1854. He retired many years ago, and passed away at his residence in England on Thursday last, the 17th May.

SIR H. A. BLAKE, the Governor of Hong Kong, has arrived at Pekin on a visit.

THE infant son of the Duke and Duchess of York was to be christened in the private chapel at Windsor Castle on May 17.

WRITS have been issued for the election of a representative peer for Ireland in the place of the late Lord Inchiquin. The election is for life.

ADMIRAL SIR J. E. ERSKINE will take over the Naval Command at Portsmouth, in August, in succession to Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour.

IT is announced from Rome that King Humbert has set apart £4,000 from his private purse as a contribution to the expense of the Forum excavations.

THE King of Sweden and Norway has accepted an invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to luncheon at the Mansion House on Friday, the 18th ultimo.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER contemplates spending his leave in Ireland this summer, he and Lady Butler having secured a house near Delgany, County Wicklow, for three months.

LIEUTENAT-COLONEL MAKCHAND, of Fashoda fame, was presented with the grand gold medal of the Societe de Geographie at the general meeting on Saturday evening for the Congo-Nile mission.

IT is stated that the Duke of Marlborough, who has only been in South Africa a month or two, and who has been acting as Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, has been ordered home on account of his health.

IT is said that Captain Hedworth Lambton may be a candidate for Parliament at the next General Election. He is to be invited to contest Sunderland as a Liberal, in company with Sir Edward Gourley, the present Member.

THE Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to appoint Mr. Robert Jackson to the office of Assessor of Railways and Canals in Scotland, in succession to Mr. William Munro, who retires on May 15.

ARRANGEMENTS for the marriage of Mr. Justice Day and Miss Westby are now completed. The ceremony will be performed at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, and not at the Oratory, as announced, and the date fixed is Saturday, 19th inst.

THE Queen has appointed Major Clement Headington Dale, late of the Canadian Militia, and formerly a lieutenant in the 102nd Foot, to be a Military Knight of Windsor on the lower foundation, in succession to the late Major Richard Molesworth, deceased.

MR. CHARLES HENRY WYNDHAM, who is reported wounded near Welkom, is the eldest son of Lord Leconfield, and was born in 1872, being formerly a lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards. Mr. Wyndham is a cousin of Mr. George Wyndham, Under-Secretary of State for War.

MR. R. T. PROWSE, C.B., has retired from the post of Secretary to the Customs Department, in which branch of the public service he has been for forty-seven years. For a short time he had the position of Surveyor-General ; he subsequently held the two posts of Surveyor-General and Secretary, and was confirmed in the secretaryship in 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BURGHERS URGE KRUGER TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A telegram from Lorenzo Marques states that an influential deputation of burghers waited upon President Kruger and urged him to surrender.

He replied that the matter was in the hands of the Commandant.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE VAAL RIVER.

LONDON, MAY 26.

A despatch to the "Daily Telegraph," dated 24th Vredefort, says the British outposts are near Erste-geluk, 26 miles from the Vaal River, which Lord Roberts will doubtless cross on Saturday or Sunday.

LATER.

Lord Roberts wires from Wolve Hoek under to-day's date :—"The advanced position of this force crossed the Vaal River on the Queen's Birthday near Pary's.

Ian Hamilton's column is at Bosch Dank.

Our scouts are now at Viljoen's Drift.

The local mines are uninjured.

There is no enemy this side (south) of the river."

LONDON, MAY 27.

A Reuter's despatch from Taibosch, dated Saturday, states that General French crossed the Vaal River at Lindique's Drift yesterday.

General Henry with the mounted Infantry pushed forward and nearly succeeded in saving the bridge, only the nothernmost span of which was destroyed.

After consultation of the Commandants as to the advisability of continuing the struggle the Boers left Meyerton and are taking up a position at Klip River Berg.

All refugees state that the mines will certainly be destroyed.

Reuter, Waseru, states that four Colonial Squadrons have captured 150 Boers and ten wagons of grain and afterwards entered Ficksburg and captured a home-made maxim.

FURTHER DETAILS.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS.

THANKSGIVING AT MAFEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The "Pioneer" London correspondent of Allahabad wires, 26th May :—Lord Roberts, telegraping from Wolve Hoak at 9 a.m. to-day, says the advance portion of his forces crossed the Vaal on the Queen's Birthday, near Pary's.

General Ian Hamilton's column at Bosch-bank and our scouts are at Viljoen's Drift. The local mines are uninjured and the work is proceeding at them. None of the enemy is left on the southern side of the river.

General Hunter occupied Vryburg on the 24th.

Thursday's unofficial messages from Vredefort, formerly known as Heilbron Road Station, 35 miles from the Vaal, concur that 5,000 of the enemy crossed the river, effectually destroying the railway and evacuating every place south of it. Some 11,200 Free Staters deserted at Rhenoster river. "General French will push forward. Generals Gondon and Ian Hamilton are receiving wholesale surrenders.

Pretoria messages, dated Friday, state that the British are advancing by Sooeman's Drift.

Christian De Wet announces from Frankfort that the Boers have re-occupied Heilbron, which is obviously false. Mr. Steyn vigorously harangued the Boers, declaring that Lord Roberts' amnesty had been withdrawn. The result is that hundreds o, waverers refrained from surrendering in fear of being sent to St. Helena.

Both State Engineers, having protested against the proposed destruction of mines, have been dismissed. The Government is issuing paper money. All British prisoners are being sent to Komala.

The church parade at Mafeking on Sunday was a brilliant affair. General Baden-Powell insists he is in the best of health, and despite protestations of his friends insists remaining at the front. The Burghers have rallied ten miles to the east of the town. They were sick of the siege, and declare that Eloff was sold by Snyman, who has the reputation of being a cruel bully. Snyman credits General Baden-Powell with supernatural powers. He (Snyman) always swore that if ever Mafeking was relieved the Boer cause would be lost.

BOERS ENTRENCHING NEAR MAFEKING.

Reuter, wiring from Mafeking on the 20th, says the Boers are entrenching at Polfontein, ten miles to the eastward of Mafeking, the object being to contest the British advance on Pretoria by that route.

OCCUPATION OF VRYBURG.

LONDON, MAY 25.

General Hunter's division has occupied Vryburg to which place trains are now running and it will be made the base of operations for the Western column.

THE DEFENCE OF LAING'S NEK.

General Buller is posting guns round Laing's Nek and a severe struggle is expected there.

EVACUATION OF FICKSBURG.

The Boers evacuated Ficksburg and the surrounding kopjes on the 23rd.

THE JOHANNESBURG EXPLOSION.

Mr. Begbie and the others, who were accused of causing the explosion at Johannesburg, have been acquitted.

MORE TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Lansdowne, replying to a question, said that 11,000 more troops were going to South Africa in June.

THE HEALTH OF LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts' personal activity is astonishing and he keeps the best of health.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The following are the casualties in the Indian Contingent in South Africa : Died on board the hospital ship Bunera—Lance-Corporal Kidd, 22nd Gordons, of dysentery, and Private W. Tichener, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, of diarrhœa.

AJMERE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, MAY 26.

At a public meeting held here yesterday, Thakur Gopalsing of Kharwa being in the chair, it was resolved to send the following telegram through the local authorities to his Excellency the Viceroy :—"Ajmere tenders its most hearty congratulations on the relief of Mafeking and humbly requests that congratulations may be conveyed to Lord Roberts and General Baden-Powell."

Great enthusiasm prevailed, a reference by one of the speakers to the fact that Lord Roberts was born at Cawnpore evoked prolonged cheers. The proceedings terminated with cheers for her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Another correspondent wires :—A general open-air meeting of the citizens, held yesterday at Shivabagh, was presided over by Rao Gopalsing Istamrarda Kharwa. After long speeches regarding the innumerable benefits reaped by India under the benign and peaceful reign of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, delivered by Babus Mithanlal Perbhoodayal and Bunsidhar Vakil three cheers were given to the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, Lord Roberts and Major-General Baden-Powell, the gallant defender of Mafeking. It was then resolved that a congratulatory message be wired through the Commissioner to his Excellency the Viceroy with a humble request that congratulations be communicated to Lord Roberts and Major-General Baden-Powell regarding the gallant defence and the most successful relief of Mafeking.

SECUNDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), MAY 22.

The members of the Civil Club, Secunderabad, had a dinner, on Thursday night, in celebration of the relief of Mafeking. After the usual loyal toast a telegram was despatched to H. E, the Viceroy requesting him te convey to the Queen-Empress their congratulations on the success of the British arms in South Africa, and also to General Baden-Powell on his gallant defence of Mafeking.

REJOICINGS AT MAHI KANTHA.

The following message was sent to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council through the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 25th instant :—

At a public meeting convened at Camp Sadra, presided over by Mr. Rustomji H. Mowji, it was unanimously resolved to express their infinite rejoicings at the historic relief of Mafeking and success of British Arms in South Africa, and further offered heartfelt congratulations to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on her 82nd birthday.

MANGROL.

On hearing the news about the relief of Mafeking H. H. the Sheikh Saheb issued an office order to hold a public darbar and to express his sentiments of loyalty towards the British Government.

The Assistant Political Agent, Captain Merewether who was fortunately here, was invited to be present at the darbar. Invitations were issued on a wide scale. At about 10-45 all invited attended the darbar hall and exactly at 11 a. m. the Assistant Political Agent arrived in the darbar. The guard-of-honour presented arms on his arrival. He was received near the steps by the Sheikh Saheb. Four chopdars and two of the body-guards preceded the party and the Diwan Saheb and the Diwan Saheb-elect and Ajam Prant Vakil followed them. After the Assistant Political Agent took his seat on the dais on the right of the Darbar Saheb the latter with his permission expressed his heartfelt pleasure on the receipt of the news. He said it was a happy coincidence that the news came from the Assistant Political Agent, and that it was further a fortunate circumstance that he was present to see the loyalty, &c., of himself, his officers and his subjects. He shortly dwelt upon the advantage which India has derived from the reign of the benign. British Government and that every body wished complete and immediate success to the British Government. He lastly requested the Assistant Political Agent to kindly communicate his congratulations to the Political Agent and the Government and to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

The Assistant Political Agent replied in English to the effect that every person was awaiting the good news. Three places, viz., Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking were invested. Of the first two nothing remains now to be said, they having been already relieved. The news about the relief of Mafeking came last evening and that he was glad to see that the ryots of the State showed so much loyalty to the British Government. The Government could not take advantage of the Indian Army, but India has contributed considerably to the success of the Government. Indian horses have been sent to the field and Kathiawar, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar have sent their horses. The medical men from India have gone to the seat of the war and it is gratifying to notice that the doctor of this State has also gone there. Their duties are very hard and onerous. They have great personal risk to undergo. They have to go to the front to collect and treat the wounded with bullets hovering over them and with no means to respond. Their services have been appreciated in England. A fund has been started there to see to their further conveniences in the camp. The Darbar Saheb shortly rejoined and thanked the Assistant Political Agent for his kind expression and added that his Karbhari would read the office order issued by him. Its rendering in English was read by the Karbhari. After pan and gulab were distributed, the Assistant Political Agent left the Darbar Hall. The police party fired a salute when he took his seat in the carriage.

In honour of the occasion after the Assistant Political Agent reached the bunder bangalow, twenty-one guns were fired. In the evening the Darbar Saheb visited the Assistant Political Agent to bid him farewell. There were illuminations at night in the town. General prayers were ordered to be offered by every caste in their respective religious places. The town presented a beautiful appearance and all enjoyed the holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MANCHESTER ELECTION.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Mr. Peel, the Unionist candidate, has been elected for South Manchester in the place of the Marquis of Lorne by a majority of 2,039 votes over Mr. Jones, the Liberal candidate, who polled 3,453 votes whilst Mr. Peel polled 5,497.

ATTACK BY BOXERS IN CHINA.

Reuter, wiring from Peking on the 25th, says that a force of Chinese Cavalry has been attacked by Boxers near Paotingfu, and lost the Colonel and 70 men in killed and wounded.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Governor-General is pleased to permit the title of "honourable" to be borne by the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, the Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.

Major Poingdextre, from Bhopal Battalion, officiates as Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Horse.

Major Baillie, from 20th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Commandant, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Capper becomes Adjutant, 2nd Central India Horse.

Captain Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as Commandant, Aden Troops.

Captain Badcock becomes Second-in-Command, Merwara Battalion.

PLAGUE AT BUNDER ABBAS.

The quarantine authorities at Bandar Abbas report of plague at Kishon.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAGAL (KOLHAPUR), MAY 26.

A large and crowded meeting on behalf of the Kagal subjects was held here to express their heartfelt congratulations for his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur having been given the hereditary title of "Maharaja." A resolution to present a congratulatory address to his Highness through the Chief of Kagal was unanimously passed.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

SPORTS AND FANCY DRESS BALL AT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 25.

The Queen's Birthday was a very gay day in Matheran, as the annual Scottish Orphanage sports were held in the afternoon, and a fancy dress ball took place at the Rugby Hotel at night. By five o'clock yesterday evening the race-course was crowded with spectators to watch the competition of the Orphanage children. Some races for boys were followed by others for the girls, but the most fascinating one was the baby race, which was won by a wee thing of four, who danced and clapped her hands with joy on finding herself first at the winning post. Jumping was the next item, and was excellently performed. Other items were an egg and spoon race, a thread-and-needle race, potato race for girls, blind-fold driving race, and a race for the native children from the Matheran school who ran with chatties full of water on their heads. When the time came for the obstacle race one wondered how any obstacle could be constructed on such a hard, flat ground, but Mr. Anderson (the head-master of the Orphanage) was quite up to the occasion and turned it into a most amusing race. The first two obstacles were made of grass "tatties" in the form of a square, and boys had to jump into it and take off their boots. The boots then were mixed up and covered with hay and the boys ran on to the square where all took off their coats. They then returned to find their boots and put them on, then back to the second place for their coats and thence to the winning post. The tug-of-war between boys and girls ended the afternoon's entertainment, the girls winning much to the joy of the audience. When all was over, Mrs. Collis gave away the prizes (which were nearly all in money) assisted by Col. Mackenzie. Amidst loud cheers everyone left the ground. Mr. Anderson and the committee deserve all praise for the excellent way everything was arranged.

The evening brought us the fancy dress ball in the Rugby Hotel, which was a great enterprise for little Matheran. Considering the ladies had only two days' notice before the dance the dresses were most creditable. Miss Kathleen Barry, as a Japanese lady, looked charming; Mrs. Renton and Mrs. Fry went *poudre* with large black picture hats. Mrs. Collis was "Granny" in black velvet and old lace powdered hair, and lace cap with lappets. Miss Stranack wore a costume from the "Runaway Girl"; Miss Davey "Union Jack"; Miss Cotgrave, "Comin'thro" the Rye"; Miss Scott, "Kate Greenaway"; Mrs. Rimington, "a foreign fisher-girl," a most taking costume. Major Collis Barry, to whose energies the delightful evening was due, came as a "Harlequin"; Mr. Gow Gregor as "Mephistopheles" and Mr. Binning "Black-White." Through the kind help of Col. Mackenzie the band of the Grenadiers came up from Bombay for the occasion and played delightfully all the evening.

Next week brings us the native sports and then all thoughts will be turned to the monsoon.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AT AHMEDABAD.

On Thursday evening the young men of the Brahma Kshatriya caste assembled at the premises of the BrahmaKshatriya Association in order to celebrate the 82nd birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. A beautiful portrait of the Queen was placed in the centre. After a garland was placed round the portrait, Mr. K. N. Desai summarized in suitable words all the choicest blessings conferred upon the people of India during her Majesty's long and illustrious reign. Mr. Chimanlal K. Thakore also made a short speech suitable to the occasion. Flowers were then showered on the portrait by all present. Songs praying for the long life of the Queen, music and tea brought the proceedings to an end. Before departing three lusty cheers were given for her Majesty the Queen.

ENTERTAINMENT AT IGATPURI.

A correspondent writes :—The Igatpuri Ring Tail Company broke the monotony of the season by an entertainment followed by a dance in the Institute on the eve of the Queen's Birthday. It was very largely attended both by the residents and visitors. A good number of people came in from Bombay and Deolali for the occasion, and reserved seats were well patronised by the officers. The concert was opened by a pianoforte solo which was played by Mrs. Nolan, followed by a selection of songs, The singers were—Mrs. Nolan, Miss Calvert, Miss Connell, Miss M. Connell, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. Peters, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Sangers, to all of whom great praise is due. Miss M. Connell's singing was especially appreciated by the audience. Mr. Dangerfield sang his song in a most enthusiastic manner and on the whole the audience seemed quite to enjoy his contribution as well as the calls on the bugle. The song, entitled "The Link Divine," was sung by Mrs. Nolan in a most melodious voice. The "Wood Nymph's Call" was sung by Miss Connell in a very clear and distinct voice. Miss Calvert looked very nice, dressed in character, and Mr. Sanger sang his song remarkably well. A vocal duet given by Messrs. Peter and Ellis simply kept the people in roars of laughter. The second part of the programme was a farce, entitled "Bowled Out," the characters were as under :—

Mr. Yearner (an orator) ....Mr. Ellis.
Mr Arlington (music master).....Mr. Dangarfield.
Bob Quorms (a painter).....Mr. Collect.
Kidman (a fisherman) .....Mr. Lynch.
Mrs. Brefton (a widow) ....Mrs. Nolan.
Miss Marian (her daughter) .....Miss Calvert.
Sarah Ann (her house-maid) .....Miss Connell.

Miss Connell and Mr. Ellis performed their parts exceedingly well and seemed quite at home on the stage. Miss Connell made a splendid house-maid and looked charming. Mrs. Nolan as the widow was very effective and was most becoming. Mr. Ellis was very good and Mr. Collect's part as painter fitted him perfectly. Miss Calvert and Mr. Dangerfield looked very nice and distinguished themselves as lovers.

At the conclusion of the concert there was a dance and at midnight precisely Mr. Lynch, the M. C., asked the company to form a circle. The band played the National Anthem, the people joining in the chorus and three cheers were given for the defender of Mafeking.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Nolan, the secretary of the Railway Institute, and his wife who are ever ready to promote healthy recreation. The popular president of the Institute was not present owing to illness, and it is trusted that his furlough to England will recuperate his health. It is intended to hold a social gathering on the 28th in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Reaper, the latter being the President of the Y. W. C. A.

On Thursday we had a parade in honour of the Queen's Birthday, under the command of Lieutenant Dangerfield. A *feu de joie* was fired and hearty cheers were given.

CEREMONIAL PARADES.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

THURSDAY was observed in Simla as a general holiday. The 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles paraded on the Ridge, under the command of Colonel Upcott, at 9-45, and marched to Viceregal Lodge, headed by the band of the Yorkshire Regiment. There were about 180 Volunteers present. The two Mountain Batteries from Jutogh, under the command of Colonel Smyth also marched to Viceregal Lodge, a special parade having been ordered for the presentation by the Viceroy of the Victorian medal to Mr. Bancroft, a veteran of the old Bengal Artillery. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Personal and Army Headquarters Staffs, inspected the troops, and the Volunteers, who gave a royal salute as the Viceroy appeared. An inspection by the Viceroy followed, and Colonel Saunders, A. A. G. for Royal Artillery, then presented Mr. Bancroft to his Excellency. The veteran soldier wore many war medals, which showed the campaigns he had gone through. The Viceroy, addressing the Commander-in-Chief and the parade said :

"Your Excellency, Officers and Men,—We are met here to-day at this formal parade to do honour to Pensioner Bancroft, an old veteran of the Royal Horse Artillery, who has lived for some time in our midst, and who at this advanced period of his life has received conspicuous proofs of the interest and approbation of his Sovereign. In 1833, 67 years ago, long before most of us were born, Pensioner Bancroft as a young boy was enlisted in the Bengal Horse Artillery. Later on as a man he took part in the Sutlej and Punjab compaigns, in the Mohmund and Rohilkhand compaigns, and in the Indian Mutiny, and as you all see he bears upon his bosom the medals and clasps which are descriptive of his service. In 1861, 39 years ago, Pensioner Bancroft, after the forces of the company had been amalgamated with those of the Crown joined the Royal Horse Artillery and entered the service of the Queen, and in 1886, 34 years ago, he took his discharge. Since then he has served with credit in various civil employments, and now he is passing the evening of his days in Simla. Her Majesty the Queen, who is ever mindful of her old servants, on hearing of the gallant record of this old veteran, has presented him with the medal of the Victorian Order as a personal gift, and with a framed and signed portrait of herself. I take advantage of the present occasion to make these gifts to Pensioner Bancroft. I think it is a very appropriate occasion. In 1837 Mr. Bancroft, as a boy, was present at a parade that fired a salute in honour of the occasion of the Queen: in 1897, 60 years later, he himself assisted to fire a salute in honour of the second jubilee of her Majesty. and now in 1900, upon another anniversary of the Queen's birthday, he receives these honours at the hands of her Majesty's representative. It will, I am sure, add to the compliment in his eyes, and in those of everyone here present that the whole force of the Royal Artillery, with their Commanding officer have come over from Jutogh to assist in this ceremony, and to see this honour done to their old comrade, and it will also be gratifying to him as a long resident in Simla that our Volunteers are present here to take part in the same function. Long may this worthy veteran live to wear the medal which I am about to pin upon his breast, and to gaze upon the portrait of the Sovereign, who amid her multitudinous cares has not forgotten in her old age the service of her old and faithful soldier." (Applause.)

The Viceroy then pinned the medal on Mr. Bandcroft's breast, and the parade was dismissed. The Volunteers marched down to Annandale where they were joined by the Cadets, thus swelling their strength to over 200. A feu de joie was fired in honour of the Queen-Empress, and the Corps broke off for luncheon and their annual sports. These were most successful, and with perfect weather the Volunteers had every opportunity of enjoying their annual gathering. One record was broken at the sports, Volunteer Fressange throwing a cricket ball 113 yards 1 foot, a very fine performance. Lady Young presented the prizes. It should be added that Long Service Medals were presented to Lieutenant Murphy, Sergeant Marchant and Volunteer Mendoza, while as the result of the annual shooting competition Corporral Arbery received a gold medal, Colour-Sergeant O'Reilly a silve medal, and Colour-Sergeant Collins a bronze medal.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF A NEW CLUB-HOUSE.

ON Saturday afternoon, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., performed the ceremony of opening the new building of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, at Waudby Road, Fort, in the presence of a large gathering of European and Native gentleman. The guests were accommodated in a *shamiana* erected in front of the building, which was brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

Dr. Burjorji H. Dantra, President of the Club, in requesting Sir Jamsetji to open the building, gave a brief history of the Club, which he said owed its origin to the late Spartan Cricket Club, one of the strongest cricketing clubs amongst Parsi youngsters in the early seventies. Eight of its members not quite satisfied with its management separated from that Club and with the aid of five other school friends started the Elphinstone Cricket Club on the 26th of January, 1873, with thirteen members on its roll. The Club made its reputation on the cricket field by winning in the year 1875 one of the great prize matches, organised by the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and played under the auspices of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution. The late Dr. Cursetji Khory and Khan Bahadur Drashaw R. Chichgar were among the promoters of those matches, and the latter gentleman still takes great interest in the annual Parsi Presidency matches. Since that time the club has kept up its prestige and has produced many distinguished Parsi cricketers. The number of its members had increased steadily since its foundation. It began its career with thirteen members and now it boasts of having 309 on its roll. The reserve fund, which was Rs. 60 in 1878, now amounts to Rs. 6,011. The Elphinstone is mainly, though not exclusively, a Parsi club. Though a large majority of members are Parsis, it includes a fair number of Mahomedans and Hindus and at one time even had some European members. The plot on which the Club building stands measures 650 square yards and the neighbouring ground for tennis 630 square yards, in all 1,330 square yards. The building has been erected at a cost of nearly Rs. 40,000, a sum wholly raised from amongst the members by small debenture loans bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Sir Jamsetji, in addressing the assembly, said : Whilst grateful to the president and the members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club for their kindness in asking me to open the fine building which henceforth is to be the local habitation of the Club, I admit that I accepted the invitation with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. Pleasure, on the one hand, because the manner in which the Club has worked its way up cannot fail to meet with general approbation and applause, and I was one of those who could not do otherwise than admire the patience, industry and perseverance of which my Parsi brethren of the Elphinstone Club gave evidence. Regret, on the other hand, because I felt that there were others who could do better justice to the occasion than myself. The history of the Elphinstone Cricket Club is one continuous narrative of progress, slow but sure, which seems to have defied even that much maligned numeral thirteen. Starting more than a quarter of a century ago with thirteen members, it has on its roll, to-day, no less than 309. Beginning with the small fund of only Rs. 60 the members by careful management have succeeded in making the position of the Club strong enough to provide for it the handsome building which we see to-day costing Rs. 40,000, of which any club or body may reasonably be proud. Commencing its existence with a few young men and meeting when they could on the Maidan for the purpose of playing cricket, the Club has to-day attained an enviable position in the cricketing world. It has supplied not only some of the best Parsi cricketers we have known, but has year after year, been contributing to the teams in the Presidency matches, the success in some of which has so often gladdened us and made us feel proud of our Parsi cricketers. On the two occasions that a local cricket team visited England the Elphinstone Cricket Club supplied some of the players of whom one, on the first occasion, had the best bowling analysis, and the other, on the second, had the best batting average. As circumstances permitted, the Club in addition to cricket went in for tennis and billiards, and, though we have not been told of the Club's performance in these games, I am sure, it is a creditable one. Though I do not profess to be a cricketer myself, I believe that of all the English athletic games, none perhaps presents a scope for bringing into full and constant play the qualities both of mind and body as that of cricket. Tennis and billiards also are admirably suited for developing a quick eye and a ready judgment, so that Mr. President, your Club is playing an important part in physical education. Though a member of the medical profession yourself —a profession which is entitled to respect—you will, I am sure, be as ready as anybody here to admit that for the preservation of one's health it is better to look to the kind of exercise obtainable at this Club than to the family or the club physician, if there is such a functionary amongst you, which, I presume, there is not, for the simple reason that he is not wanted. In addition to the good the Elphinstone Cricket Club does directly, it must, I am sure, be doing a lot in directly. Here for the trifling sum of six annas a month a young man gains admittance into a well-ordered and well-regulated Club, where he can meet with respectable company and can amuse himself in any of the numerous harmless ways provided by the Club. How many young men, not naturally depraved, does such an institution save from falling into bad company and into bad habits? Think of this and you will be able to judge for yourself the good the Club is the means of doing indirectly. On a hot afternoon like this I will not detain you further, as I am sure, you must be as anxious as I am to enter into and have a look round the fine building, which owes its existence to the indefatigable pluck, energy and perseverance of the president and members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, who for what they have achieved and for the good example they have set to institutions in their infancy are entitled to our best congratulations, which on your behalf as well as my own permit me to offer to them publicly on this occasion. In conclusion, let us hope that the Club may continue to flourish and advance as it has flourished and advanced and that successes greater than those it has already met with may be still in store for it. (Applause.)

Sir Jamsetji then left his seat and proceeding towards the building opened the door at the entrance with a silver key. Presentations of shawls and other valuables were then made to the architect and other persons responsible for the construction of the building.

On the motion of Mr. S. B. Spencer a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and after inspecting the building and partaking of light refreshments the assembly dispersed.

About noon Saturday, the *shamiana* erected in front of the new building caught fire and was destroyed in a few minutes. It is stated that some men were cleaning the chimney of the Masonic Hall, when some sparks from it flew on the canvas of the *shamiana* and set it on fire. The flames spread rapidly and before anything could be done, the entire structure was ablaze. Some of the sofas and a few cushioned chairs and a portion of the carpet spread on the ground were burnt. The Municipal steamers from the Fort and Byculla arrived on the spot and the fire was put out. At the time of the outbreak a number of coolies were at work in the *shamiana*, arranging the furniture, and they succeeded in removing a large number of chairs and sofas and other articles from the burning structure.

THE FAMINE.

DR. KLOPSCH AT GODHRA.

THE PROVISION OF HAND PLOUGHS.

DR. KLOPSCH, accompanied by Mr. Gilson Willet, a New York Journalist, Mr. Aitken of the "Englishman" staff, and Rev. E. F. Frease reached Godhra on Wednesday morning. They were met, in the absence of Mr. R. B. Stewart, the Collector of the Panch Mahals, by Mr. Hugh Rendall, I. C. S., Assistant Collector; Mr. Phillips, District Superintendent of Police; Dr. Mistri, Civil Surgeon; Rev. Robert Ward, Honorary Superintendent, Godhra Poor House; Major Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner; and others.

The visitors were conducted over the different parts of the poor-house, which now contains about eleven hundred inmates, and they very minutely observed the arrangements made for the welfare of the inmates. Photographs of several striking scenes were taken by Mr. Willet and the photographer who accompanied the party. Dr. Klopsch was impressed by the magnitude of the task which the authorities had been facing, and was much touched at the sight of the helpless poor as they lay in long rows, many of them awaiting death.

Before leaving Godhra, Dr. Klopsch referred to the article which appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" of May 22nd, which contained a suggestion to the effect that some philanthropic individual might provide the funds necessary to carry out the scheme, which Mr. Stewart has in view, of placing in the hands of deserving yet poor cultivators, a light plough suitable for hand labour. The idea is to present as many as possible with a plough free of cost. After consultation with Mr. H. Rendall and Rev. Robert Ward, Dr. Klopsch expressed a wish to be permitted to contribute the amount necessary to ensure a fair and free trial of the experiment, and he has kindly deposited the equivalent of dollars 658, with those interested in the scheme. This fresh effort to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of the Panch Mahals will, no doubt, be watched with considerable interest.

A SCHOOL-BOYS' FAMINE FUND.

RELIEF WORK AT AHMEDABAD HIGH SCHOOL.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writes :—There have been many famine relief funds started during several months past, but the one started and managed by the pupils of the Ahmedabad High School deserves special mention. The peculiar feature of this fund was that it was managed from beginning to end by boys. The preliminary meeting held to inaugurate the fund was entirely composed of boys and was presided over by a senior boy of the school. The secretary and treasurer were boys and the various committees that were appointed —collection committee, purchasing committee, distributing committee—were all composed of boys. The only part taken by the masters was a suggestion made by the head-master to start the fund and advice and supervision given by an assistant master. When the fund was started it was decided that as the money was to come from boys it should be used in feeding starving children.

During recess when the school was dismissed for tiffin a number of children of about ten years of age and women with children in arms were collected in the school compound. They were then arranged in a line, boys and girls on one side and women on the other. They were all fed in the presence of the school. In the beginning parched gram and parched rice were given, but afterwards bajree meal, bread freshly made every day was distributed and on the last day when the school was closed for the vacation sweet balls (*ladoos*) were served. Whatever was served was eaten on the spot. In addition to food, one day in the cold season new jackets were given to thirty naked children.

While the children were being fed two boys of the school took round collecting plates among their schoolfellows. Not a word was spoken during the collection as it was decided that subscription should be entirely voluntary. The amount of the collections was announced every day by a senior boy. A regular account was kept of the daily receipts and expenditure, and was pasted on the school notice board every week. The balance was spent on the last day in giving sweetmeats as mentioned above.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

DOWN to May 10 the Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House amounted to 223,000*l.* The Lord Mayor has remitted a further sum of 10,000*l.* to Lord Curzon for relief purposes.

A Reuter telegram, dated Constantinople, May 5, says :—The Sultan, being informed of the famine in India, has ordered a committee to be formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions which will be employed in buying cereals in the vilayets of Bussora and Baghdad, to be sent to India. His Majesty himself has already bought a large number of subscription tickets. The solicitude which the Sultan has shown for the people of India in ordering the formation of a committee for raising a fund to be devoted to the despatch of cereals to India is considered to be of some importance in the present position of affairs as tending to neutralise the effect of the recent arrest and exile of members of the Young Turkish Party. In taking this step his Majesty is also understood to be prompted by the wish to give satisfaction to Great Britain.

The "Standard" correspondent at the Tukish capital writes on May 6 :—Great prominence is given in the local Press to the announcement that the Sultan has appointed a committee to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the famine in India by means or tickets, the largest number of which his Majesty himself takes. Grain will be bought in the provinces of Baghdad and Bussora and forwarded to India.

New York, May 4 (*Reuter.*)—About 185,000 bushels of corn voluntarily contributed for the relief of the sufferers from famine in India will be despatched from here by steamship Quito. At the Manchester Town Hall, on May 8, Lord Derby presided at a meeting of representatives of boroughs and other public authorities contributing to the Lancashire County Indian Famine Fund. He said that India and Lancashire were closely bound together by ties of mutual interest. The present Indian famine was of unexampled severity. The Government, he believed, was fulfilling well its principal part in relief, but there was much remaining to be done by private benevolence. Sir F. Adam said the Manchester Fund was not yet closed, and he hoped that before the end of May it would reach 40,000*l.* They were thankful to all who had assisted, particularly Mr. Gillies, the secretary. Mr. Macara (the president of the Mercantile and Industrial Committee), and those who had given entertainments on behalf of the fund. They acknowledged with pleasure 2,000*l.* from the Wholesale Co-operative Society and 1,000*l.* from the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners. The total from Lancashire already was about 87,000*l.* Liverpool, St. Helen's, and Southport had sent their contributions direct. A resolution was adopted which provided for the further collections of subscriptions, and for the remittance to the Viceroy of 60,000*l.* this week as a first instalment from the fund. The Lord Mayor of Manchester said he was hopeful that the fund would reach 100 000*l.*, though the heavy call upon the local war relief fund was now 1,000*l.* a week, and might soon be 1,200*l.* a week.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 11TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. S. Jephson, with English mails of 11th May, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ainley Mr and Mrs
Fraser Mr J
Hussey Mr and Mrs
Kennedy Miss
Mould Capt and Mrs
Whiting Mr and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cook Col W
Constantside Mr
Faulers Mr D
Hughes Mr J O
Jacobs Mrs
Marsh Lt F G
Macionald Major C
Pringle Mr A J
St. John Lt R S
Wake Capt

FROM BRINDISI.

McCowan Mr
Knight Mr R

FROM ADEN.

Barton Mrs and child
Donald Col Sergt Mr wife and child and infant
Edmond Sergt wife 3 children and 1 infant
Ferguson Sergt wife child and infant
Fireman Sergt wife child and 2 infts
Hennessey Int Com wife and children
West Lt A

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 11.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

THE most devoted adherent of Lord Lansdowne and amongst his friends there are many who believe in him thoroughly cannot say that he has emerged from the debates, in the Upper and Lower House, of last Friday with flying colours. Quite the reverse. In the Lords his solitary defender was the Duke of Devonshire who tried vainly to remove the impression created by the damaging attacks made on the Government by the Leader of the Opposition and Lord Rosebery. The intervention of the latter was, perhaps, as significant as anything of the state of public feeling, for rightly or wrongly Lord Rosebery has managed to gain within the past two or three years the reputation of a man who means to be on the side of the majority. Perhaps the sting of his speech was in the tail. He said : "I can hardly conceive a greater stigma on a general commanding in the field than to say that he does not care to see what is right should be carried out and does not care to exercise his own high authority. Very much the same charge has been urged against the noble marquis as is brought against Sir Redvers Buller—that he does not sufficiently exercise his high authority. But we have never given him censure ; we have been astonished at the patience with which the noble marquis has borne it. The noble marquis, however, is not commanding in the field ; he has not behind him thousands of soldiers, hundreds of officers, all reading the judicial condemnation passed on his conduct by Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief. I venture to say you have degraded his authority, you have impaired his position in a way which was not achieved by any of the repulses he met with in the field. Why have you done this? Because you, the strongest Government of modern times, have been unable to face the prospect of a few questions in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone once said to me of a statesman who is now dead, and whom I shall not name, that he was of a composition to which water would add strength. I am afraid that history will write that epitaph on her Majesty's Government." Lord Salisbury lay low and said nuffin, which showed his wisdom. In the Commons the Government were quite as much dejected as in the Lords. Not a single independent supporter of the Ministry got up to say a word in extenuation of the premature publication of these unfortunate despatches and the most damaging of all the speeches was that delivered by a Conservative, Sir A. Acland Hood, who irritated the Front Bench by remarking that, at all events, Sir Redvers Buller happened to be a gentleman. Mr. Maclean, the only other private Conservative member who spoke, made a point that was afterwards approved by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, namely, that the Government should have waited until they were able to publish the account of the operations in Natal as a whole. Mr. Balfour professed to be shocked beyond measure that language, such as Sir A. Acland Hood used, could be heard in that honourable House and on the whole he maintained his reputation as the finest dialectician now in public life. He saved the situation so far as securing a satisfactory majority—99—is concerned, but that is all. The leading ministerial journal actually admits that "the statement of the case by Lord Kimberley and Lord Rosebery in the Upper House and by Mr. Asquith in the Lower House places the matter upon a proper footing." While one of the most prominent supporters of the Government, Mr. Arnold-Foster declares that "if the vote had been by ballot, and had not involved the existence of the Government, there would not have been a dozen members in the 'No' Lobby in addition to the occupants of the front bench." He does not wish the Government to be turned out and so he voted for them—a candid confession.

LORD SALISBURY.

I can only briefly refer to the fact that Lord Salisbury, although he abstained from speaking on the Spion Kop debate, has been perforce very much en evidence as an orator this week. He has made, in fact, three considerable speeches this week and all more or less remarkable. In the first delivered at the Royal Academy banquet he said there were no artists in the Cabinet and declared that all the power of her Majesty's Government has for the time being passed into the hands of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener ; in the second he horrified the Bishops in the House of Lords by his denunciation of temperance legislation and would-be temperance legislators

that he or any other member of his firm had any contracts with any Government department was, he said, also untrue. As however he would not let it be suggested that the tribunal, of which he was appointed a member by the House was not strictly fair and impartial he tendered his resignation. Mr. Houston's speech was well received and everybody waited for the next step after the chairman of the Committee (Mr. Jackson) had briefly spoken. As Mr. Balfour, the Leader of the House, made no move an Irish member, Mr. O'Brien, asked the House to declare that a portion of the solicitor's letter "constitutes a breach of the privileges of this House." This the House proceeded forthwith to do, adopting Mr. O'Brien's resolution by a majority of 92. Even then Mr. Balfour would at first do nothing, although expressly invited to say what course he intended to pursue. Thereupon those free lances Mr. "Jim" Lowther and Mr. "Tommy" Bowles intervened with a resolution to the effect that Messrs. Rees and Hindley be ordered to attend at the bar. This was opposed by Mr. Balfour on the ground for sooth that it was not conducive to the dignity of the House and in a division his amendment that the business of the day be proceeded with was carried by a majority of 53. About thirty Ministerialists had the courage to vote against such an absurd termination of the incident, one of the members being Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree. It might have been better, perhaps, if the House had taken Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's view of the matter and refused to regard the letter as a breach of privilege; but having agreed to Mr. O'Brien's resolution there was *pace* Mr. Balfour no other course to follow consistent with its dignity.

THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY'S DINNER TO LORD SANDHURST.

The Northbrook Society, if it does nothing else to justify its existence certainly performs a useful service in bringing together men connected with India and those occupying public positions at home. It is good for the latter and for Indian interests that such intercourse between men who are so widely sundered for the best part of their lives should be encouraged as far as possible. Undoubtedly the dinners given by the Society to departing and returning rulers are a step in the right direction, for they help to increase in England the knowledge of Indian affairs and to promote friendly feelings between people who ought to know something of each other. It is true that these ends have hitherto been secured to only a limited extent as readily appears from the circumstance that the proceedings of Wednesday when Lord Sandhurst was the guest of the Society, though important not only to Indians and Anglo-Indians but to Englishmen by reason of the topics, plague and famine, which were dealt with at first hand by one who could furnish authentic information and express views worthy of consideration attracted so little public notice that so far as I have observed only one journal, the "Times," reported them at all and in its rather short account misspelt the well-known names of two Indian cities—Broach and Kaira—which were rendered as Brouch and Kheria, and gave credit to a Mr. Broadwood for a share of the burden of public duty borne by him as a colleague of the late Governor of Bombay, though a diligent search of the *India List* fails to disclose any such name in the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Such mistakes, however trivial, show at all events that there is still a need for fuller knowledge in this country of Indian geography and possibly of Indian administrators also. However, when all that is said the fact remains that the recent celebration by the Northbrook Society was one full of interest and to none more than to the representatives of the Indian services who welcomed Lord Sandhurst on his return from the hard work he has performed during the past five years. These included—Sir Henry Norman, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir James Peile, Sir James Lyall, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Owen Burne, Sir Edward Bradford, Sir James Westland, Sir H. W. Bliss, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Raymond West, Sir William Bisset, Sir John Gordon, Mr. Herbert Birdwood, Mr. B. Ffinch, Mr. Joshua King, Mr. F. D. Little and Mr. W. R. Pratt. The company also included two of Lord Sandhurst's predecessors in the Governorship of Bombay—Lord Reay and Sir James Fergusson—the Earl of Kimberley, Earl Spencer, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Lord Wenlock, Lord Monkswell, Lord Burghclere, (formerly the Right Hon. Herbert Gardner), and two of Lord Sandhurst's War Office friends Sir Ralph Knox, the Permanent Under-Secretary, and Sir Ralph Thompson, a former occupant of that post. In the opening sentences of a speech which was deservedly listened to with much attention, for it contained a simple and pathetic narrative of the sad events of the past years of gloom and trouble which have fallen on Western India, Lord Sandhurst, with an unselfishness and generosity which met with cordial approbation from the whole assembly, refused to take for himself alone any praise for the efforts made by the Bombay Government to meet the difficulties of the situation. While awarding unstinted commendation to officers of all grades, English and Indian, and to private citizens, justices of the peace and others who had helped the cause of good government by devoted and incessant labour in connection with plague and famine he expressed his special obligations to his late colleagues in the Bombay Government Mr. Herbert Birdwood, Mr. John Nugent and Sir Charles Ollivant. He also singled out for praise the Secretary in the Public Works Department, Mr. T. D. Little, as well as Professor Haffkine for his patient and long continued labours, which had resulted in the discovery of a prophylactic which in public estimation, whatever might be the views of the Plague Commission, whose report he had not seen, had saved many lives. The speech was a modest and manly exposition of good work well done. Lord George Hamilton, in proposing the health of the chairman (Lord Northbrook), made an interesting statement with reference to the proposal to enlarge the scope of State relief to the famine sufferers by making advances to ryots to enable them to purchase seed and stock—a course apparently absolutely necessary in view of the inadequacy of the funds subscribed by the, perhaps, overbled British public.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

In funds as well as in general interest the May Meetings I fear, like so many other things, have been overshadowed by the war. The public, however, are not now absorbed by affairs in South Africa as they were in the earlier stages of the campaign and it is a noteworthy fact, which I may have mentioned last week, that the circulation of the London dailies has dropped down almost if not quite to its normal level. That being the case matters outside the War are beginning to receive attention once more, but the reaction if it may be so called comes I fear too late for the good souls who for a fortnight or more past have divided their time between Exeter Hall and the Church House. The Bible Society in its report presented to the annual meeting a few days ago has the following paragraph:—"Last year the Bombay Presidency, especially in Poona and Gujarat, was ravaged by pestilence and famine in their most dreadful forms. Yet while Bible-work necessarily suffered, we may be thankful for considerable progress in its most important department. Colportage sales reached 20,637 copies, a striking increase of 7,804 copies over 1898. The total circulation was 61,652 copies, and we can only marvel that under such conditions the diminution of less than 2,000 copies on the previous year was not far greater." The worthy chairman of the Bible Society meeting, Sir Joseph Pease, observed, I see, that President Kruger and General Joubert had been subscribers; Sir Joseph added a hope that they would continue so. There are, I should imagine, slight difficulties in the way of Sir J. Pease's wishes being realised so far as General Joubert is concerned!

OLLA PODRIDA.

Bombay officers who made the acquaintance of Padre Adams, our only clerical V. C., will learn with pleasure that he has been honoured by being selected by the Prince of Wales as one of his honorary chaplains.

It is rarely that one hears of a stock-broker being expelled from Capel Court for dishonest practices but that punishment has just overtaken a member whose particular offence, a very bad one, consisted in fabricating a false consol certificate. Various suggestions for the prevention of such fraud are being made. One device proposed is that upon the transfer receipt there should be printed a notice to the effect that the buyer of the stock will receive a letter from the Bank of England confirming the transfer within 48 hours." The stock-broker then hands his client the transfer receipt in the usual way, and the client will look out for the letter from the Bank of England.

The Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Girdlers have issued invitations to a luncheon to be held at their hall in Basinghall Street next Wednesday. The guests are invited "to meet the Secretary of State and Members of the Council of India in commemoration of the unique Persian carpet presented in 1634 to the Worshipful Company of Girdlers by the Master Mr. Robert Bell, one of the first Directors of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading with the East Indies commonly called the East India Company." The present Master of the Company is the Lord Mayor who may be congratulated on having provided a very agreeable sequela to the controversy raised by Sir George Birdwood with respect to the Girdlers' famous carpet.

Amongst the subscriptions to the Mansion House Famine Fund this week are two of £1000 each and the venerable Mr. William Rathborne of Liverpool has offered the Lord Mayor of that city a similar sum if others who can afford it will imitate his example. It is pleasant to know that in Manchester they are expecting to raise £100,000 before they close their Fund. This is a case when one would like to say what Lancashire does to-day England does to-morrow.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Sir Roger Goldsworthy, General A. R. Manson, (Bombay), Major-General T. B. M. Glascock (Bengal), Surg.-General N. Heffernan, Colonel Ralph Ousley, William Endicott, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain's father, Henry Birkmyre of Port Glasgow.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE BANQUET.

The Royal Academy Banquet took place on Saturday night, May 5, at Burlington House. The President, Sir E Poynter, occupied the chair and there was a large and distinguished company of guests. After the toast of the Queen had been honoured, the chairman proposed "King Oscar of Sweden and Norway." In responding King Oscar said:—

I thank you most sincerely and heartily for the kind manner in which you have proposed my health, and in which it has been received by this distinguished society. My father's heart has been deeply touched by the fact that you have associated the name of my dear son to this toast (or me. (Cheers) With the greatest pleasure I have seen and admired the exquisite exhibition of this Royal Academy. I cannot claim any right to call myself a competent judge in matters of fine arts, but I certainly in the highest degree appreciate them and the benefit they are to the human kind. (Cheers.) I believe them indeed to be a rich blossom adorning the mighty tree of civilisation. Well do I also know that no real artist will consider his pencil or his chisel as a ceptre tyrannically ruling over nature, but will seek his highest alm and honour in being a faithful observer of nature's splendid beauty and so become the true revealer of its immense treasures. (Cheers.) There are two words which just now come spontaneously into my mind, and which I think may give a concentrated expression of my meaning. They are well known over the whole world, but nowhere better than in this country, and they are dear to all loyal British hearts. These words are Ich dien. (Cheers.) Since many centuries they have been the glorious device of royal "Priores Equitum" at the head of British chivalry, and of course they belong to nobody else. (Cheers.) But may good and dear friend the Prince of Wales will, I hope, kindly allow me to state that their sense may be considered as giving a good password for true mastership in the fine arts, and, in fact, also for every work of human genius. (Cheers.)

The chairman next gave "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family, and expressed the rejoicing of the whole community at the recent happy escape of the Prince and Princess at Brussels. The Prince of Wales, in acknowledgment, said:—

It is difficult for me to find adequate words in which to express in the name of the Princess, and in my own, our thanks for the kind and touching words in which the President proposed this toast, and the manner in which it was received. The incident alluded to by the President may be looked apon as one in the past, and if at the moment it was not perhaps as agreeable as could be imagined—(laughter)—still I can truly say, "All's well that ends well." (Laughter and cheers.) In view of all the kind feeling evoked not only throughout this nation, but throughout the empire, our distant colonies and the world, all I can say is that we may almost say we are glad to have passed through this ordeal. The Royal Academy and all of us are much to be congratulated on the presence of the King of Sweden. (Cheers) Of all the annual dinners this is looked upon as the one of the greatest interest because it is composed of all the most distinguished men in all branches of science and art and every profession. The King of Sweden has done special honour to us on the present occasion. He knows that the way in which he was received was most unanimous, and we all know and feel, by the recognition he has paid to this country, that his feelings have always been most kind and friendly to our nation. I have had the great advantage of enjoying the King's friendship for upwards of 40 years, and I have always been treated with the greatest kindness and hospitality whenever I have visited him. We are also to be congratulated in having among us a member of the Imperial House of Japan. (Cheers.) We all know the great strides his country has made, and we know still more that we are bound to see in the future generations his country one of great importance, as we know how much the Japanese work for the benefit of their own country, and, I think and hope, also for the benefit of mankind. You, Sir, have kindly alluded to my share in the memorial committee for a memorial to the late Sir John Millais. I can assure you it was a mere labour of love. I am glad to think that a fine statue may be erected before long in the grounds of the Tate Institution. To-night we have had the opportunity of seeing also the beautiful recumbent statue of Lord Leighton. You have kindly alluded to my sister's love of art and the way in which she opened the Artists' Fund in the City. I have had an opportunity of visiting the exhibition, and I am sure all of us feel that on behalf of the two services the artists have come forward most liberally in giving their contribution, to do all they can to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers. (Cheers.) I think, too, we may congratulate the artists on the beautiful pictures they have here. There is one I see just before me by the great artist Sargent—(cheers)—it depicts three well-known sisters in society, and looking at it and admiring it I can only call it a picture of the Three Graces. I thank you for the manner in which you have received this toast, and in conclusion let me express my regret at the illness of the illustrious son of the King of Sweden, who is such an admirable artist. I am sure all here to-night wish for his speedy recovery. (Cheers.)

The health of Prince Kotohito was also given and acknowledged. The Prince said:—

Monsieur le President, votre majeste, altesses royales, excellences, et messieurs—Je suis tres content de prendre part pendant mon court sejour, a la celebration de la reunion annuelle de cette illustre institution dont la mission est si elevee Je vous exprime tous mes sinceres remercients pour le cordial accueil que j'ai recu de la part de cette assemblee. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge, acknowledging for the Army, "The Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces," expressed his great pride at the work now being done by the Army in South Africa. Mr. Goschen responded for the Navy.

Lord Salisbury, replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," regretted that they could not reckon in the Cabinet a single artist. The power of the country to which homage was traditionally rendered in the toast, had passed for the present into the hands of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who represented it now most worthily; but he would not have his hearers think that her Majesty's Government were entirely useless. It was their business to be the sufferers of criticism; and in the filling of this function it was a rule of the Constitution that the critics said what they liked and the Government said nothing in return. After alluding to the extent to which men's minds were at present dominated by military questions, Lord Salisbury observed that those centuries which had been fullest of conflict and the shock of arms, had also been the centuries in which artistic genius and human nature had flourished most brightly. Let them hope that such might be the outcome of the present war.

The other toasts were "Literature and Science," to which the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Sir Norman Lockyer replied; "The Lord Mayor," acknowledged by his lordship; "The Guests," responded to by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and "The Academy," to which the President responded.

King Christian of Denmark will (according to the "Daily Graphic") resign his crown to his eldest son. The last Ministerial crisis greatly shook him, and since the death of Queen Louise, two years ago, his health has been deteriorating. If the political situation does not ameliorate very shortly, the King's decision will be officially announced.

Mr. F. Treves is to receive the freedom of the borough of Dorchester. Lieutenant Hodges, of H.M.S. Powerful, who was absent from the great demonstration in London on Monday, 7th instant before the mail left he having been left behind in hospital at the Cape has just arrived, and in all probability he will receive, the freedom at the same time. Both are old Dorchester boys.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE TREASURY AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

In the House of Commons on Friday May 4. Sir C. Dilke asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether her Majesty's Government intended to act on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Expenditure of India that, in order that there might be no ground for allegation that India was treated less favourably than other partsof her Majesty's Empire, Parliament should be asked to make a contribution towards the charge of the India Office.

Mr. Balfour: I think the general answer which I gave the other day to a similar question applies to the specific point which the right hon. baronet has raised. It is impossible, without a great deal more consideration than the Government has been able to give to it, to come to any decision upon the point.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Monday, May 7.—Mr. Hedderwick asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the British Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran Sir Mortimer Durand, left Persia at the beginning of April; whether his departure has any connection with the recent loan by Russia; and, whether, for the last two years, the British Government had the offer of the same loan on substantially the same terms.

Mr. Brodrick: Sir M. Durand has returned to England on leave in the ordinary course, on his own application to be allowed to take such leave as was due to him. He left Teheran on March 7. His departure has no connection with the recent loan. In reply to paragraph 3 I can only repeat the answer I gave to the hon. member on March 1—namely, that no proposals have been made to her Majesty's Government for a loan to Persia on terms which they have felt themselves able to accept.

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT FEROZEPORE.

On Tuesday, May 8. Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a report of the finding and sentence of a court-martial at Ferozepore on a conductor charged with taking bribes from a contractor.

Whether in the finding and sentence, confirmed by Sir Power Palmer, where the charges are usually printed blanks appear in the Punjab Command Orders, so that it is not stated who offered the bribe, what firm tendered for the stores, or what the stores were.

And whether, having regard to the recent publicity afforded in a similar case by the War Office, he will direct that the full particulars shall be made public in India, and further ascertain at whose instance the facts were suppressed.

Lord G. Hamilton: My attention has been called to the report of the court-martial referred to.

"Blanks" do occur as stated by my hon. friend.

I will ask the Government of India to make inquiries, and to inform me as to the reason for the omissions in question.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now prepared, in accordance with his intimations in previous sessions, to lay upon the table the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India in relation to the Indian Public Works Department, particularly in regard to memorials of 1889-90 from the civil engineers.

And whether he will lay upon the table the Government of India's despatch, P.W.D., No, 10 d 30-3-99'

Lord G. Hamilton: A correspondence on the subject of my hon' friend's question is still proceeding, and I am unable at present to say when I shall be able to lay papers on the table of the House.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is prepared to grant as an unopposed Return Financial Letter No. 254, dated July 20, 1899, from his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council.

Lord G. Hamilton: The letter to which my hon. friend's question refers forms part of a correspondence which is at present incomplete. The document in question will form part of the correspondence published when completed.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether the suggestion had been made to the Viceroy of India that he could get a national grant from England in aid of famine relief if he chose to apply for it; and, if so, why he had not acted on the suggestion.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware that any suggestion such as is described in my hon. friend's question has been made to the Viceroy of India.

Mr. Maclean asked, with reference to the outbreaks of epidemic disease in the Indian famine relief camps, whether official information showed that the allowance of food granted to famine-stricken patients had been found sufficient to strengthen them against the attacks of disease; and what was the value, stated as nearly as possible in English money, of the daily rations provided by the Government for men, women and children.

Lord G. Hamilton: The local Governments and their officers are keeping careful watch as to the sufficiency of the relief wages in all districts, and instructions have been given by the Government that the wage rates should be raised at any work where they appeared inadequate to maintain the people in health. As was stated in my answer to a similar question by the hon. member for Banff in March last, "The average daily wage cannot be stated in sterling, being based upon the current price of food in the district in question, and varying accordingly from week to week. The wage for an adult is the money equivalent of from 1 1-2 lb. to 2 1-2 lb. of grain per diem."

The Indian Coinage,—Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary for India if the total amount of gold coin put into circulation in India had yet reached the sum of 1,000,000. sterling, and if the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce had made representations as to the scarcity of both gold and silver coinage in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The total amount of gold coin put into circulation in India amounted to, on May 1,067 649 sovereigns, but I have no official information that the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have made representations to the scarcity of gold and silver coinage in India.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Seymour King.—Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.—To call attention to the arbitrary reduction of interest by the Government of India on the funds of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund; and to move a resolution. (*An early date.*)

Sir Seymour King.—East India (Finance).—Address for Return of Financial Letter No. 254 dated July 20, 1899, from his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council to the Secretary of State.

General Laurie.—To ask the Financial Secretary to the War Office: Whether any, and if so, what steps are being taken to provide a hospital at Hong Kong in a suitable locality to replace the present undesirably situated building where the European soldiers are now treated. Friday, May 11.

Mr. Price.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether there were certain Government surveys made in the district of Alibagh with the object of laying out certain storage and irrigation works; and whether any works have been or can be usefully undertaken as the result of such surveys. Friday, May 11."

Mr. Samuel Smith.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the mortality in Native States in consequence of the famine, and especially in the districts of Rajpootana, Godhra, and Baroda, and what measures, if any, have been taken to prevent it; and whether he will consider the advisability of having British officials appointed to superintend the arrangements for famine relief in Native States whenever practicable. (Friday, May 11.)

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Government of Madras has recently departed from the usual practise in the appointment of the successor of Sir S. Subramania Aiyer (at present on leave) as judge of the Madras High Court; and whether he will state whether there are any special reason for not appointing an Indian judge as usual, under such circumstances (Friday, May 11).

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he will state the origin of the disturbances in British North Borneo in which Mat Sator, the brother of the late Mat Saleh, is reported to have been killed. (Friday, May 11.)

Mr. Yerburgh.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Shanghai Customs Taotai has refused to permit a British steamer of the ordinary river steamer type to trade between Shanghai and Tinghai, the chief town in the Chusan Islands, under the inland steam navigation regulations; and, whether the British Legation has protested against the action taken by the Taotai; and if so, what reply has been made by the Tsung-li-Yamen to the protest. (Friday, May 11.)

Mr. Yerburgh.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the Government have received any information with regard to the reported attack at Wei-hai-wei upon the Commission engaged in delimiting the leased territory, (Friday, May 11).

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether any reply has been received to the communication addressed by him to the Government of India with the view of supplementing the amounts subscribed to the Mansion House and other voluntary famine funds by a national grant so as to place at the disposal of that Government an adequate sum for the purpose of making advances to the ryots and for supplying them with cattle, seeds, implements, and other necessaries for carrying on agricultural operations with the next rainfall.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: What is the aggregate number, according to the last Official Return, of men as well as of the cattle lost through the effects of the present famine in India. (Monday, May 14.)

Mr. Yerburgh.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has any information to the effect that Russia has obtained from China a concession for a railway from Kiachta to Pekin; and, if so, whether he can state the terms of the said concession. (Monday, May 14.)

THE NAVAL BRIGADE IN LONDON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE "POWERFULS."

The Naval Brigade from the Powerful came to London on Monday, May 7 for inspection by the Prince of Wales and the Lords of the Admiralty. They arrived at Victoria Station shortly after half-past 10 a.m., and on detraining were received with unbounded enthusiasm by a large crowd of privileged spectators in the station itself, and by dense masses of people who had gathered outside, and the whole way up Victoria Street, Parliament Square, and Whitehall. The route was gaily decorated with bunting, and the progress of the brigade was one continued and most impressive ovation.

On the roof of the Treasury and in every window there and at the Horse Guards were many spectators Below was a continuous scarlet line of Guardsmen, 1st Grenadier Guards, 3rd Coldstream Guards, and 3rd Scots Guards, keeping the ground. They reached all round the square in close order, which is not usual on these occasions, but the sequel proved the precaution to be necessary. Then, in the right corner, from the spectators' point of view, were two troops of Household Cav., Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. Away on the right, under trees coming into late leaf were hordes of spectators. On the left, under the Horse-Guards was another stand. The difficulty with regard to the distinguished spectators is to say who was not there for almost everybody seemed to be present and in such a multitude it was easy to miss many. In the left-hand corner of the Admiralty stand was the Duke of Cambridge. There also was the Duchess of Portland and hard by, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and Lady George Hamilton. Present also were Earl Carrington, the Speaker and Mr. Gully, Admiral Field, M.P., Mr. E. Bond, M P, Victor Cavendish, M P, Lord Ribblesdale, the Earl of Durham, Lord Welby, Mr Anstruther, M P, Sir William Walrond M P, Capt Phillpotts, M P, Mr Whiteley, M P, the Eare of Erne Sir Howard Vincent, M P, Mr Grant Lawson, M P, Capt Gosset, Canon Wilberforce, Mr A H Morton, M P, Dr Farquharson, M P Lord James of Hereford the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Admiral Sir M Culme-Seymour, and Sir U Kay-Shuttleworth, M P.

Arrived at the Horse Guards Parade, the men piled arms and entered the Admiralty buildings, to partake of refreshments They came back at the double like a pack of schoolboys After them, more slowly, came a dozen of the sailors who had been wounded at the Modder, as Graspan, and at Enslin. One of them hobbled with a stick. These the crowd cheered with a shout that seemed to the imagination to have something of a quaver in it. Hardly had the bluejackets and Marines taken their places with their officers when an ordsr rang across the ground, and soldiers and sailors came to the salute as a carriage with the Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria, drove through Whitehall into the ground. Another momentary pause, and from the new Admiralty buildings came out a brilliant little group, which, heralded by the strains of the National Anthem, proclaimed itself to be the party of the Prince of Wales and the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Goschen accompanied the Prince as First Lord of the Admiralty, and behind him came the other Naval and Civil Lords, including Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Macartney, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

THE INSPECTION.

Then followed the ceremonious littile formalities which are associated with all reviews, great and small, Admiralty and commonplace but surely, says the *Daily Graphic* never were they watched with more sympathetic interest than yesterday. Stepping farward, Capt. Lambton saluted the Prince and handed in a roll of the parade state—copies of this roll would have sold for a considerable sum, if added to the War Fund. Then the Prince of Wales, with his surrounding of Naval Lords, and accompanied by Capt. Lambton, walked down the lines, while the watching crowd envied both man and Prince. The Prince returned to the saluting base, which was not at the usual point on the parade, but over by the new Admiralty buildings where such ceremonies will propably be performed in future; and the handy man marched by with his guns. The men were formed in quarter-column, the guns coming first, Capt. Lambton leading. The men were splendid, Bashi-Bazuky formed into line again. "Royal Salute, Review Orders, a command to stand out, and the line advanced, the people cheering, and "God Save the Queen" breaking in on the cheers, That was the end of the men's part of the parade. Then came the part of the Prince, the people, the country. The sailors wheeled into the three sides of a square, and the Prince, with his brilliant following, stepped into its area.

A SPEECH FROM MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, first addressed the men. His voice rang all over the ground; he spoke for the department. He said:—Capt. Lambton, officers and men of the Royal Naval Brigades,—In the name of the Board of Admiralty I welcome you home, and congratulate you on your fine appearance. You look fit and smart. No one, to look at you, would believe that many of you had been more than two years in China before you suffered the privations of Ladysmith or marched and fought near the Modder River. You have come back to your country with the sense that you have done your duty as became the representatives of the Royal Navy, called on to fight on shore. You have not only had your batism of fire, you have most of you been under fire for months by night and by day and maybe it will be long before the echo of the boom of big guns ceases to ring in your ears With your comrades in other forces of the Queen by the defence and relief of Ladysmith you have saved the country from such a disaster as never befallen British arms. The defence and relief of Ladysmith will never be forgotten in British history. But you come back with gaps in your ranks dear shipmates left behind in honoured graves. You of the powerful lost your young and gallant commander, Ethelstan, and Lieut. Egerton, your gunnery lieutenant, to whose careful and eager training you owe so much of that fine shooting which has been the admiration of the army at whose side you fought—an officer whom the nation could ill spare. And one word to the Marines. We have heard of your gallantry, when, at Graspan, Major Plumbe fell mortaly wounded and how you dashed to the top of the kopje, undaunted by the terrible sight of your comrades falling in heaps around you, as you made for victory. I am proud to stand here and address such a body of men as we have inspected to-day. You have nobly upheld the traditions of the Service. You are proud of those who have gone before you and in their turn, your sons if you have them, or when you have them will be proud of you.

A FEW WORDS FROM THE PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales than said:—

Capt. Lambton, officers and men of the Naval Brigade from her Majesty's ship Powerful,—I am glad to associate myself in the fullest manner which the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty in welcoming you home. I congratulate you all upon your appearance and smartness after all the arduous duties you have been called upon to perform. You helped in most gallant manner to defend Ladysmith during a prolonged and trying siege and I am glad to think the Navy has been of such great assistance to the Army during the present campaign. I do not think I need add more after what the First Lord of the Admiralty has said, except to endorse his words. Let me again express the happiness it has given me to see you here to-day.

The Prince afterwasds lunched with the Lords of the Admiralty and the officers of the Powerful, while the men were entertained to dinner in the Admiralty buildings. During the meal they were visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Lords of the Admiralty.

Soon after three o'clock the "assembly" was sounded, and the Naval Brigade, headed by Capt. Lambton, mounted, started for the City. Along the entire route, from Whitehall to Trafalgar Square, through Northumberland Avenue, along the Victoria Embankment, and through Queen Victoria Street the men passed through cheering crowds. At the Mansion House a brief halt was made to receive the salutations of the Lord Mayor, and the brigade then passed into the Royal Exchange, and thence to Lloyd's, where they were entertained to tea, which was followed by a congratulatory speech by Mr. Beauchamp, the deputy-chairman of that body, Capt. Lambton acknowledging the compliment. The brigade, on leaving Lloyd's, had a triumphal march through dense masses of people to London Bridge Station, whence they returned by special train to Portsmouth.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales has appointed the Rev. James William Adams, V.C., B.A. (Vicar of Stow Bardolph, and Rector of Wimbotsham, Norfolk), and the Rev. Francis Stanley-ffolkes, B.A. (Rector of Wolferton, Norfolk), to be Honorary Chaplains to His Royal Highness.

The death is announced of Lady Georgina Mary Hobart-Hampden, daughter of the late sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire, and aunt of the present Earl, which occurred on Monday, before the mail left at her residence, The Lodge, Mortlake-road, Kew, at the age of seventy-six years.

The deaths in all India during last week from plague were only 975, against 1,214 in the previous week. Of these 267 occurred in Bombay city, 197 in Calcutta and 191 in Bengal; Patna accounting for 92 of the latter. There were 156 in the Bombay Presidency and 28 at Aden.

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Lord Salisbury, in his capacity as Grand Master, presided on May 9, over the annual meeting of the Primrose League, held in the Albert Hall, which was crowded. He referred to the remarkable change which had taken place in public feeling with regard to the empire—a reaction from the doctrines of the Manchester school which was synchronous with the birth and development of the Primrose League. That reaction began with the disaster at Majuba Hill and the death of Gordon at Khartoum; about that time the Primrose League was founded by the exertions of Lord Glenesk and others, and from that day to this the current of imperial enthusiasm had run higher every year. The death of Gordon had already been avenged, and though it was perhaps, too soon to say that the great humiliation of Majuba had been erased, they felt that they were on the road to accomplish that.

THE ATTITUDE OF FOREIGN POWERS.

After alluding to the failure of the Home Rule movement, expressing the belief that there was now no hope of its successful revival, and remarking on its unfortunate effect in the shattering of the Liberal Party, Lord Salisbury went on:—

It is not necessarily because in themselves they are more important, but if you look around you will see that the elements and causes of menace and peril are—though slowly—accumulating, and may accumulate to such a point as to require our most earnest and active effort to repel them. I am rather nervous in using words of such meaning lest I should be thought to indicate that anything is known to the Foreign Office, or to point out any danger that for the moment I have reason to apprehend. I wish most emphatically to say that I have no idea of the kind. (Cheers.) The state of affairs as far as I know it, and as far as the Governments are concerned is peaceful. It is impossible to speak too highly of the careful and calm neutrality which has been observed in this trouble of ours by all the Governments in the world. (Cheers.) And nothing seems to me more to set off and illustrate their determination to act according to the dictates of justice and right than the fact that in a certain section and class of their subjects—not, I hope, a deep one, but a very noisy one—there is at present great prejudice towards England, which sticks at no resource of invention or exasperation in order, if possible to damage our position in the eyes of the world; and yet while this has been going on—I won't say with all but too many of the peoples—the Governments have been uniformly guided by considerations of law and of justice and of peace. But it does not follow that we have no precautions to take. Governments may come and go; feelings may change from year to year. That root of bitterness against England, which I am wholly unable to explain, may be a mere caprice merely something to satisfy the exigencies of the journalists of the moment, or it may indicate some deep set feeling with which at a later date we shall have to rekon. We can have no security in any confidence in the feelings or sympathy of other nations, however much we may honour them, however grateful we may be for the sympathy they have shown us—we can have no security except in the efficacy of our own defence and the strength of our own right arm. Everywhere you see the powers of offence increasing—armies become larger, navies are founded, railways, telegraphs, all the appartus which science has placed at the disposal of war becomes more perfect and more effective; and all these things may, by one of those strange currents which sweep across the ocean of international politics, be united in one great wave to dash upon our shores. Do not imagine that I wish to paint the future in dark colours. I am not urging despair. I am not urging even a dark appreciation of the future, but I am not urging the necessity of precaution in time. (Cheers.) It may be your precautions—I trust they may—will turn out to be entirely unnecessary. It will be a great matter of hearty congratulation if it is so; but the loss that you will thereby sustain is so inconceivably small compared to the loss which you will sustain if your precautions are inadequate that you will not for a moment measure one against the other. (Cheers.) Undoubtedly it is not a question so much of feeling but it is a question of this strange phenomenon which is working itself out before our eyes, that the material for military action, for aggression, is increasing in power and efficacy in every one of the great nations every year, while the temptations to exercise it, the territories of which it may give the possession and the key, are falling more and more at the disposal of the chances of war. You must not be blind to that species of danger which must constantly best you; and allow me to remind you that as a great maritime Power you stand in a special position.

NASIONAL DEFENCE.

The great military Powers of the Continent, disposing of great territory, have passed through unsuccessful was which again and again have landed the enemy into their country, and yet they are as strong, or even stronger, after the experience has passed by. Can we say with confidence that that would be the fact if London were the scene of a similar operation Remember what has happened to the great maritime powers of the past—to Holland, to Spain, to Venice, and, if I might go to ancient times, to Carthage and to Tyre. In every one case the great maritime Power has been paralysed and killed not by the disasters it may have suffered in its provinces or its outlying dependencies but in every case it has suffered by the blow directed at the heart. That is a lesson which a Power like England ought not to neglect. As long as our heart is unstruck we may look with comparative indifference to the result of any war, If our distant provinces were affected we might do as we did in the Peninsular war—we might win them back again. But if our heart is struck there is at once an end to the history of England. (Hear hear.) Well, this leads me to some very timely words which were spoken this afternoon by your Chancellor with respect to the duty of the Primrose League and of the whole population with regard to the defence of this country. Of course we have the Navy, and I firmly believe that that defence will be sufficient. But considering the prodigious, the enormous interests which we have to safeguard is it wise that all our eggs should be put into a single basket? (Cheers.) Are we not bound to think of our national defence on land? And our national defence on land has this difficulty attached to it. The problem is that we cannot have recourse to the remedy to the defence to the protection which every nation on the Continent has had occasion to set up and to preserve, and to which its existence is now? Nothing in the nature of a conscription—that is to say nothing of a nature which requires the population of this country to leave their homes for a certain number of years to learn the military art—that, at present, as far as we can see, is not a remedy which the people of this country would accept. (Cheers.) And what we have to look to, what we have to determine, is how is the manhood of this country to be utilised for the preservation of the empire. We have abundance of men. We can see in South Africa how they can fight. (Much cheering.) There are no troops equal to them in the world. (Loud cheers.) But when the need comes—if ever the need should come—we must have them in sufficient numbers to make the enterprise of any enemy that should attack us absolutely hopeless. Now it is on that point that I think the Primrose League may really ask itself if a patriotic duty does not fall upon it. If when the danger comes it were possible for the Government of the day to call upon an armed people upon a people of whom every grown up man could handle his rifle. I do not think that, after the experience we have had in South Africa, even the most apprehensive would have any cause to fear for the result. (Cheers.) But what we have to do is to induce the people to put themselves in a condition to defend the homes where they were bred and the country to which they are so deeply attached. (Cheers.) We have to induce them to learn the requisite art. I do not wish to trench for moment upon the department of the War Office. I have no doubt our military advisers will do the utmost that they can for the development of our auxiliary forces; but I cannot help feeling that forces which are required to leave their homes can only be obtained to a certain extent and in certain numbers in our country, and that the effort to go further, however well intentioned, at all events is liable to risk of failure. I do not wish the safety of this country to depend upon any such risk of failure or to depend on any such resource.

On the motion of Mr. G. Wyndham, M.P., seconded by Sir E. Vincent, M.P., a resolution was afterwards carried calling on her Majesty's subjects so to prepare in time of peace as to be ready to play their part in a time of imperial emergency.

The Queen, it is officially announced, has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Venerable Walter John Lawrence, M.A., Archdeacon of St. Albans, the newly

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MARCH TO PRETORIA BEGUN.

RAPID ADVANCE OF LORD ROBERTS.

THE ZAND RIVER CROSSED.

BOERS IN FULL RETREAT.

MAFEKING RELIEF OPERATIONS.

GENERAL HUNTER ACROSS THE VAAL.

(Compiled from the mail papers of May 5 to 11.)

LORD ROBERTS began his great march to Pretoria towards the end of last week. First Brandfort was occupied, and progress has since been made without a check. On Thursday morning the Commander-in-Chief crossed the Zand River with a large force of British troops. The Boers are retreating before Lord Roberts rapidly, and though they are in strong force they have not yet made any serious attempt to resist our advancing columns.

In the west, General Hunter, who is said to be marching to the relief of Mafeking, has crossed the Vaal River, and driven the enemy away from Fourteen Streams. His advance is, however, being delayed by the damage to the railway. A temporary bridge across the river is being rapidly built the line being now intact to the Vaal, and the first train for seven months came through on Tuesday.

In Natal, it is reported that General Buller has also begun his advance towards the Biggarsberg, and that the Boers are withdrawing.

LORD ROBERTS' ADVANCE.

IAN HAMILTON ENGAGES THE ENEMY.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the War Office :—

Brandfort, May 4, 9 p.m.—Major-General Ian Hamilton advanced to-day to Neal Welkot. He was engaged with the enemy throughout the march, and speaks in terms of praise of the behaviour of the troops, especially of Broadwood's brigade of cavalry and the mounted infantry. The Intelligence Department at Queen's Gate are of opinion (says the Press Association) that Neal Welkot is an incorrect rendering of Welkom, the name of a farm on the Vet River, occupied perhaps by a man named Neal. It is on the way from Isabellefontein to Winburg, lying something between 13 and 17 miles southwest of Winburg.

SMALDEEL OCCUPIED.

The War Office on monday posted up the following despatch received from Lord Roberts :—

Smaldeel, May 6, 3.20 p.m.—We crossed the Vet River this morning, and are now encamped at Smaldeel-junction. The enemy are in full retreat towards the Zand River and Kroonstad. The turning movement made by the mounted infantry just before dark yesterday was a very dashing affair. The Canadians, New South Wales, New Zealand Rifles, and the Queensland Mounted Infantry, vied with each other in their determination to close with the enemy, and Captain Anley, of the Essex Regiment, commanding the 3rd Infantry Battalion, behaved in a very gallant manner. The naval guns and artillery made excellent practice, particularly two 5-in. guns, used for the first time with this force. We captured a Maxim gun and 25 prisoners. Our casualties were very few, only 15 wounded, one killed, three missing.

THE CROSSING OF THE VET RIVER.

OCCUPATION OF WINBURG.

Vet River, May 6.—About one o'clock yesterday the West Australians, who were scouting, came into contact with the enemy, who were holding the river. The 8th and 85th Batteries opening fire unmasked the enemy's guns, six in number, two being long-range weapons. An artillery duel ensued. The firing continued unabated till sunset. Meanwhile General Hutton started early to find a drift to the west. He discovered that the drift was strongly held and protected by a Maxim and a "pom-pom." Hutton engaged the enemy, who enfiladed our dismounted firing line with their Maxim. Our force, however, pushed steadily forward with a "pom-pom" and a galloping Maxim and compelled the enemy to leave the bed of the river. The whole force subsequently crossed the river, threatening the Boer right. About the same time the enemy must have received the news of General Hamilton's occupation of Winburg.

Towards sunset twenty-six West Australians, who originally discovered the Boer advanced position on a small rocky kopje, crept round unseen towards the river bed. Finding themselves in the rear of a kopje held by the enemy they immediately opened fire, and then fixing bayonets took the kopje with a rush. This was done on their own initiative. Two companies of the Guards were sent forward and occupied the kopje. Night fell with the fight to all appearance unfinished. In the early morning, however, it was discovered that the whole Boer force had fled during the night. General Hutton during the night sent two squadrons to blow up the line near Smaldeel. We discovered yesterday, concealed every hundred yards along the railway, small packets of a high explosive. The Boers had destroyed three bridges over the spruit between here and Brandfort, but in every case it was possible to make a detour. The bridge over the Vet has been completely destroyed. General Hutton captured a Maxim and twelve prisoners.—Reuter.

Smaldeel, Sunday morning.—News has just come in that General Ian Hamilton has been successful on our right, and that the enemy are falling back hurriedly. Hamilton entered Winburg to-day after a brisk fight, in which the Boers fell back so quickly that one of their guns, in addition to a Maxim, was bandoned.—Central News.

WINBERG OCCUPIED BY HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

The following despatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts :—

Smaldeel, May 7, 12-35 p.m.—Railway between Brandfort and this has been considerably damaged, and bridge over Vet River hopelessly so. This delays our supplies coming up.

Every few hundred yards charges of rackarock were laid under rail. These might have created loss of life, but they were fortunately discovered by a West Australian mounted infantry man. Winburg is occupied by Highland Brigade.

The capture of Winburg by General Ian Hamilton appears to have surprised the Boers. The "Standard's" correspondent telegraphs :—The Boers at Smaldeel trekked during Saturday night, to the number of several thousands, together with the commando from Winburg, which General Ian Hamilton succeeded in occupying just before General Botha appeared on the scene. General Hamilton's appearance at Winburg seems to have been a complete surprise to the Boers. When General Botha arrived, a white flag was sent out.

The advance on Winburg was so rapid (says the correspondent of the "Times") that Hamilton's advance scouts were overlapping the town before Botha's transport was clear, but, owing to difficulties at the drifts, the guns were not up in time to effect its capture. While Captain Balfour was negotiating with the landdrost for the surrender of Winburg, Botha himself, on a misinterpretation of envoy's language, threatened to shoot him, but the landdrost, rightly interpreting his words and perceiving the British General in a position to bombard the town, decided to surrender. Botha then retired. The town contained large stocks of grain and considerable quantities of ammunition, including two waggon-loads of 1-in. Maxim ammunition. The Highland Brigade occupied the place on Monday. The railway to Winburg is intact except where it was cut by Hamilton in the attempt to secure the rolling stock. It can easily be repaired.

CAPTURE OF SMALDEEL.

Smaldeel, Sunday, 9-45 p.m.—The great advance progresses with the regularity of well-organised machinery. After a 20-mile march we yesterday approached the Vet River. The Boer forces entrenched on the opposite bank were prepared to contest the crossing. Our guns were brought into play, and a terrific shell fire was directed upon the Boer lines. At the same time the Queenslanders on the left, under a heavy rifle and shell fire, dashed across the river, advancing again in the open and completely turning the Boer right.

It was dusk by this time, but nothing could stop the gallant Australians. They pushed on again, seized a commanding kopje, and by brilliant movements and continuous rifle fire drove the enemy off in the darkness. The Queenslanders bivouacked on the captured positions. At the first gleam of dawn this morning it was found that the enemy were in full flight. Our men were after them directly, and by nine o'clock this morning we had entered this important strategic point—the junction of the line to Winburg.—Central News.

GREAT CAPTURE OF RAILWAY MATERIAL AND FORAGE.

Smaldeel, May 7 (9.20 a.m.).—Lord Roberts' force has arrived here. No opposition was offered on the march from the Vet River. The enemy's last train left late on Saturday night. The Boers yesterday on the west flank of the British advance lost forty killed. The enemy's rearguard remains behind some kopjes ten miles off. A great quantity of railway material and also of forage and corn was found here. It is stated that the enemy are retreating on Kroonstad. The Zand River bridge is reported to have been destroyed.—Reuter.

BRITISH ADVANCE FROM SMALDEEL.

BOERS EXPECTED TO MAKE A STAND AT ZAND RIVER.

Smaldeel, May 7.—General Hutton has advanced. He camps; to-night at Lodgelegen (? Welgelegen station. Reports have been brought in that the Boers intend to make a big stand near Zand River, but that great difficulty is experienced in getting the burghers together. The railway is expected to be finished as far as the south side of the Vet to-night. The Engineers are busy making a deviation across the river bed. The rapid repair of the line reflects great credid on the Sappers. Lord Roberts visited General Hamilton to-day.—Reuter.

"ADMIRABLE STRATEGY."

Reuter's correspondent at Smaldeel, in a telegram of Monday's date, says :—The movement which has culminated in the capture of Winburg and Smaldeel is part of a great general movement extending from General Hunter on the west to General Rundle on the east. The admirable strategy of Lord Roberts has resulted in the placing everywhere of five British to one Boer. Out of what appeared to be an inextricable confusion of divisions and brigades he has quickly and promptly brought order, and he has compelled the enemy to meet him under unfavourable circumstances. What is more important is that the Commander-in-Chief is now able to wait in front of strong positions safe in the knowledge that his flanking columns will advance and outflank the enemy.

On Sunday the Boers held a really strong position, which in the early part of the war could only have been forced by hard fighting, in which the enemy, being behind admirable cover, would have had an immense advantage. General Ian Hamilton's arrival at Winburg, although not directly outflanking the enemy, yet made their position extremely uncomfortable. General Hutton's movement on the left was more successful than was at first imagined. Forty Boers were killed in the fighting. A number of British subjects have remained here. They are chiefly engaged on the railway.

HEAVY BOER LOSS AT ROOIDAM.

The Boer loss at Rooidam proves to have been greater than was at first reported. Our men buried thirty-nine of the enemy. In their subsequent advance from Rooidam General Hunter's troops found places on the road where bandages and bloodstained clothing showed that the Boer ambulances had halted, and the number of wounded must have been large. On reaching the Boer position at Fourteen Streams the British found their trenches very strong and skilfully contrived to afford cover against shells. The evacuation was due in part to the increasing vehemence of the fire which General Paget kept up from the Warrenton side, but more especially to General Hunter's rapid march on the Boer flank after the victory at Roidam. The Boers neither expected an attack in such force nor in such manner. Their fires, meat, cooking utensils, clothing, rifles, and ammunition were found in the trenches.

BOERS REPORTED QUITTING ZAND RIVER.

GREAT QUARREL BETWEEN FREE STATERS AND TRANSVAALERS.

Smaldeel, May 8.—Trustworthy reports have come in that the enemy are leaving the Zand River and retreating on the Vaal. Other reports say that the Boers are taking up a position at Boschrand to the south of Kroonstad. A great number of burghers have come in and delivered up their Mausers and horses to the British authorities. They state that a great quarrel is proceeding between the Free Staters and Transvaalers, and that it is likely to end in the immediate surrender of the former. General French has joined Lord Roberts' army. General Hutton yesterday made a reconnaissance to the Zand River. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy.—Reuter.

Lord Roberts, in a telegram, dated Smaldeel, May 8, 10.20 a.m., says :

Hutton, with Mounted Infantry, reconnoitred yesterday to Zand River, and found enemy in considerable force. Broadwood's Brigade of Cavalry, with Ian Hamilton's force, performed the same operation, with much the same result.

LORD ROBERTS CROSSES THE ZAND RIVER.

GRADUALLY PUSHING BACK THE ENEMY.

The War Office received on Thursday the following despatch from Lord Roberts :—

Welgelegen, May 9, 7 p.m.—Pole-Carew's and Tucker's Division, Ian Hamilton's column, the heavy Naval and Royal Garrison Artillery guns, and four brigades of cavalry marched here to-day. The enemy hold the opposite bank of the Zand River. Their strength will be ascertained to-morrow, when I hope to be able to force the passage of the river.

Cablecart, Headquarters, Front, May 10, 9 a.m.—We are now across the Zand River. Enemy still holding a strong position, but we are gradually pushing them back.

BOERS IN FULL RETREAT.

Lord Roberts, in a later message on Thursday, said : At 12-30 p.m. the enemy were in full retreat. They occupied a position twenty miles in length. Ours was necessarily longer, with a widely scattered force. It takes some time to learn casualties, but I am hopeful that we have not suffered much. Cavalry and Horse Artillery pursuing on three different roads.

THE OCCUPATION OF WELGELEGEN.

Welgelegen, May 9.—We arrived here this morning without opposition. The single span bridge over Dornspruit had been destroyed, but it can easily be repaired. The break in the line does not offer any serious obstacle to the British advance. The enemy had guns in position north of the river, but they are retiring.—Reuter.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent, telegraphing from Zand River on Tuesday, says :—Hutton is now on the north side of the river, advancing cautiously along the railroad, which is wrecked in several places. The bridge on the Zand is destroyed and the telegraph cut. French is reinforcing Hutton, and both are pursuing along the railway.

LADYBRAND DESERTED BY THE BOERS.

ENEMY'S RETREAT CUT OFF.

Maseru, May 8.—Ladybrand and Ficksburg have been deserted by the Boers. Mr. Steyn is trying to get the burghers to make a stand at Clocolan, but there is much consternation among the Boers, as they have heard that both Winburg and Senekal have been occupied by the British troops. This news has caused a panic. It means that the Boer retreat to the Transvaal has been cut off.—Reuter.

Maseru, May 8.—The roads between Wepener and Clocolan were yesterday blocked, the Boers having again made a counter march. Herds and stock have been jammed together in inextricable confusion. The sudden occupation by the British of Winburg seems to have baffled the enemy. Mr. Steyn has been in the Ladybrand district. He is reported to have incited the Boers to continue their worrying policy and bolster up the campaign.—Reuter.

Thaba 'Nchu, May 6.—General Rundle to day conducted a reconnaissance in person. The Boer positions were of impregnable strength. The enemy had retired precipitately. It is stated that Mr. Steyn, who was with them, ordered the retreat.—Reuter.

JUNCTION OF RUNDLE AND BRABANT.

Thaba N'chu, May 6-10 p.m.—To-day, consequent upon an urgent message from President Steyn, the Boers were withdrawn hurriedly from the country south of Thaba N'chu, the Ladybrand road, and this district. They are all trekking in a north-easterly direction, General Brabant's advance to join General Rundle is now uninterrupted. General Rundle has made a reconnaissance of the enemy's recent positions. There was no trace of the Boers, whose positions were pronounced impregnable. General Rundle moves forward early.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Thaba N'chu, Sunday night (detained by Censor).—The Imperial Yeomanry this afternoon advanced towards the east to reconnoitre the Boer positions there. It was found on a near approach that the positions had been evacuated by the enemy during Saturday night. It has been ascertained that they are retreating to Ladybrand. General Brabant's Colonial Division arrived here to-day.—Central News.

Thaba N'chu, May 9.—The Boers have removed the headquarters of the force lately here to Clocolan, and are occupying strong positions. British forces are at various strategical points. General Rundle thus securing the country south of the line between Winburg and Ladybrand.—Reuter.

HOW THE FREE STATE BURGHERS ARE DECEIVED.

Smaldeel, May 8.—It is now apparent that the Boer raid to the south was a desperate measure, due to the advocacy of Mr. Steyn. To-day had a long conversation with several men who had surrendered. One questioned me as to whether the Russians had landed in England. Another stated that reports had been circulated in the Vet River laager that England had decided to grant peace and independence to the two Republics owing to the pressure of Russia and France. They acknowledged that their losses had been mendaciously minimised. All agreed that strong recriminations were passing between the Transvaalers and Free Staters. The former were openly discussing the idea of leaving the Free State to its fate.

Colonel Girouard and his Staff hope to finish the deviation across the Vet by the 10th. Six trains with supplies were unloaded on the south side of the Vet to-day.—Reuter.

A PITCHED BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT AT THE VAAL.

When General De Wet was at Winburg, the whole force left fighting in the Free State (says the Lourenco Marques correspondent of the "Daily Mail"), was only 14,000, nearly all Free Staters. De Wet was falling back northwards, fighting a guerilla warfare, and might make a definite stand near Ventersburg, but should he do not so, no pitched battle will be fought south of the Vaal River, where the Boers intend to destroy the bridge and make a big fight. By that time it is extremely unlikely that many Free Staters will be left fighting. Already the breach with their allies is unmistakable. The Free Staters call the Transvaalers lazy, and say they are of no use, they themselves doing all the fighting. Under such conditions the commissariat is breaking down. Meat is still plentiful, but bread and coffee are extremely scarce, and blankets and clothing are running short just as the cold weather is beginning.

The Transvaalers can muster 95 000 men by the greatest efforts, and will make a big stand at Pretoria, after which possibly 10,000 may fall back on the Lydenburg district. But if Mr. Kruger gives in the whole affair will collapse. About 200 colonial rebels accompany De Wet's force, under the command of one Snyman. These men are compelled to fight, though they are now most anxious to surrender, but fear they will get long terms of imprisonment. Their case is distinctly hard, especially as they are being sent back to the Transvaal for safer keeping.

MAFEKING RELIEF OPERATIONS.

HUNTER CROSSES THE VAAL.

The following message from Lord Roberts was published by the War Office on Friday night :—

Brandfort, Friday, May 4.—Hunter reports the very satisfactory news that the passage of the Vaal has been carried at Windsorton without opposition.

Pretoria, May 4.—The British continue to bombard the Federal position at Fourteen Streams, without doing any damage.—Reuter.

Lord Roberts telegraphed on Saturday from the Vet River as follows :—

Hunter reported that Barton's Brigade was heavily engaged this morning two miles north of Rooidam. The enemy's position was quite four miles long, and strongly held. He states that our men marched magnificently, and carried ridge after ridge in grand style.

A telegram to the "Daily Express" from Warrenton says :—Sir Archibald Hunter crossed the Vaal at Windsorton Drift on Thursday, and made a flank march on the Boer position at Fourteen Streams. His movements were kept secret from the enemy, whom he met near Rooidam yesterday. The Boer strength was 4,000. A general engagement ensued, and lasted some hours. The Fusilier Brigade attacked the Boer position, which was four miles in length. The attack was splendidly conceived, and the Boers were routed, and fled in great haste to Fourteen Streams, pursued for four miles by the Yeomanry under Colonel Meyrick. The Yeomen, indeed, completed the rout, and so well did they do their work that their services were highly commended by General Hunter. The advance was continued to-day (Sunday), Paget's Warrenton force co-operating. There was some shelling at daybreak, and the Irish Brigade was in action on the right flank.

GENERAL HUNTER JOINS THE FORCE AT WARRENTON.

Lord Roberts has sent the following telegram to the War Office :—

Smaldeel, May 7, 10.55 a.m.—General Hunter, after defeating the enemy on May 4, has joined hands with Paget near Warrenton. The enemy left thirteen killed and wounded on the ground, and we captured several prisoners. Our losses were slight. Hunter speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the Yeomanry under Colonel Meyrick.

BOERS' FLIGHT FROM FOURTEEN STREAMS.

Telegraphing from Smaldeel on Tuesday Lord Roberts said :—

Hunter reports that he occupied Fourteen Streams yesterday without opposition, owing in great measure to able dispositions made by General Paget on the left bank of the Vaal at Warrenton, where his artillery fire rendered enemy's position practically untenable. A 6-inch gun was found most useful, as the 6th and half the 5th Brigades of Infantry advanced under cover of artillery. Enemy retired precipitately, abandoning clothes, ammunition, and personal affects.

THE PASSAGE OF THE VAAL.

General Paget crossed the Vaal at Warrenton on Monday, and joind General Barton's forces. A British camp is now being formed at Fourteen Streams. C. Company of the Munster Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Canny crossed the river in a boat during the night and occupied an entrenched kopje. The rest of the troops crossed by the drift in the morning. The Engineers are constructing a pontoon bridge for heavy traffic. The old railway construction bridge can be made fit for use in a week. The river is very low. Balloon observations at daybreak showed the last of the enemy trekking far off, and we sent a few 100-pounders after them. A Boer prisoner says that the enemy's force is 10,000 strong, and that it is making for Christiana. This estimate is doubtless an exaggeration. It is thought possible that the Boers are making for the kopjes at Phokwane.

Warrenton, Wednesday.—General Hunter is still moving. His transport animals are in splendid condition, and everything is working well. The railway is open for traffic from Kimberley right up to the Vaal at Fourteen Streams.—Central News.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

FOOD SCARCE.

Telegrams from Mafeking are to hand bearing date April 22. The garrison has no news of any relief column, and is "still waiting and longing on." Though somewhat depressed, the garrison are determined never to yield. Food is getting scarce. On April 21 (says Lady Sarah Wilson) a case of whisky was raffled. It fetched £108. One pound of flour was sold by auction. It was knocked down at two guineas, and this sum was given to the nursing sisters. We are all now eating horse in our daily ration. Major Baillie, whose optimism has been proof against everything, in a telegram to the "Morning Post," says :—"With the greatest care we can hold out as required. Our daily rations consist of horseflesh, a quarter of a pound of bread, and half a pound of beef. The spirits and confidence of the town and garrison are undiminished." The "Times" correspondent says that relief is to be expected at the earliest on the 18 inst., but the siege may continue till June. Fever is spreading.

AN ABORTIVE ASSAULT.

Mafeking, April 24.—The town and garrison have made up their minds to hold out at all costs. Typhoid has broken out in the trenches of the Malopo Valley. The first issue of horse sausage took place yesterday.—Reuter.

Mafeking, April 28.—On the 25th the Boers began a heavy bombardment, under cover of which it was intended to make an assault on our defences. The Boer leaders, however, failed to induce their men to advance. Since then the enemy's artillery, with the exception of two 5-pounders, has apparently been withdrawn. The typhoid is abating.—Reuter.

MESSAGES FROM BADEN-POWELL TO LORD ROBERTS.

Mafeking, April 27.—Colonel Baden-Powell has sent the following message to Lord Roberts :—

"After 200 days' siege I desire to bring to your lordship's notice the exceptionally good spirit of loyalty that pervades all classes of this garrison. The patience of everybody in Mafeking in making the best of things under the long strain of anxiety, hardship, and privation is beyond all praise, and is a revelation to me. The men, half of whom are unaccustomed to the use of arms, have adapted themselves to their duties with the greatest zeal, and readiness, and pluck, and the devotion of the women is remarkable. With such a spirit our organisation runs like clock work and I have every hope it will pull us successfully through."—Reuter.

The Base Commandant at Buluwayo, forwards the following from Cololel Baden-Powell :—

Mafeking, April 25.—Please inform Chief of Staff all well, situation unchanged. Enemy to-day made another so-called attack on our south front shelling us for two hours with four guns, and made half-hearted Infantry advance, with plenty of musketry. As ordered, our guns, maxims, and rifles made no reply, hoping to draw them on. Enemy mistrusted silence, and eventually fell back. Our casualties were one man killed, one slightly wounded. Captain Maclaren recovering rapidly, and wounded men in Boer Hospital doing well.

FOOD SUPPLIES GIVING OUT.

It appears from a despatch sent by the "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Mafeking that a letter from Sir Alfred Milner had been received on or before April 27, promising relief in three or four weeks. That would place the arrival of the relief force somewhere between May 18 and 25, calculating from the date of the receipt of the message. Food is scarce and spirits are low in the besieged town. Everybody has an empty stomach and a pinched face. The garrison can no longer give the natives sowan porridge, as the white people now have nothing but one quart of that substance and one pound of horse sausage per day. Everything else, except tobacco and blacking, has been eaten. The natives are again on horse soup, at which they grumble much more than the white people do at their wretched rations. Naturally, insufficient food, wet trenches, and cold nights are playing havoc with the health of the garrison. Natives assert that the enemy outside Mafeking number now 4,500, including many stragglers from Natal and young Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, who states that he means to take the town and has sent for six more guns. The siege gun is still away, and is reported to be at Zoarust under repair.

A DISHEARTENING PROSPECT.

The situation, says the "Times'" correspondent, writing on April 21, is one of extreme gravity. The quality of the food now supplied to the garrison is below the standard of what is required to support the strength of men already weakened by sickness. Heavy rains have caused an increase in the number of cases of fever and dysentery, while cases of enteric, typhoid, and malaria are numerous. The physical condition of the garrison is aggravated by the unhealthy state of the veldt and the difficulty of keeping the trenches in a sanitary condition and free from scourings deposited by rain and floods. Natives report that the same causes have started typhoid in the Boer camp. While the garrison will be able to hold out beyond May 18, the prospect is distinctly disheartening.

HEROISM OF THE WOMEN.

We are now nearing the 200th day of the siege (says the Mafeking correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," writing at the end of April). Perhaps it is not inopportune (as Colonel Baden-Powell remarks in general orders) to call attention to the heroism exhibited, especially by the women of Mafeking. The pluck, the absence of grumbling under severe privations, danger, stress of weather, ill-health and hard conditions generally, shown by the garrison and townsmen are worthy of note. The siege is no picnic, but we can joke and keep in good temper notwithstanding it all. The spirit of the women of the garrison is beyond all praise. We know that Britain recognises that we are of the same strain and blood as those who waited, trusted, and suffered at Delhi, Lucknow, and Cawnpore. But John Bull should hurry up to help us with supplies. There is no news of any importance from north or south. There is strong feeling here at the alleged pusillanimous treatment of the colonial rebels by the Colonial Government. The air is thick with rumours of relief, but definite confirmation is lacking.

HOW THE TOWN WAS PROVISIONED.

The Mafeking correspondent of the "Daily Mail" has obtained a statement from Mr. B. Weil as to the provisioning of the town, Mr. Weil said :—

"Last August, through our agents in the Transvaal, I knew of the developments taking place regarding the approach of war. I paid a hurried visit to Capetown, which resulted in my sending all available foodstuffs to Mafeking from our bonded stores at Port Elizabeth, and also purchasing every parcel of tinned meats obtainable. I established an office at Capetown, and proceeded immediately to secure (and in this I must take credit for greatly assisting the authorities) all forage, oats, and meal and crushed and whole mealies available in the western provinces. A portion of this was forwarded to Mafeking, and a portion was offered to the Imperial Government. Of other foodstuffs as is well known here, I held large stocks. These were stored not with the idea that there would be such a prolonged siege, but in anticipation of a very large number of men being here for a short period. The evident risk I undertook everyone must know. The matter was common talk in the Transvaal, and, in fact, I received this direct message :—

"'We are coming in large numbers with seven guns, now stationed already, and one hundred waggons to remove your goods.' The actual amount of food stuffs already supplied by me to the town and the authorities is 409 tons (African tons of 2,000lbs. each); raw produce, including meal flour, grain, and fodder, 1 226 tons : fuel tons ; spirits, wines, and beer, 17,302 gallons. The Army Service Corps also provided a certain amount of foodstuffs, all being consigned to me. I can give you the quantity and gross total—viz., thirty-nine and a half tons. My total, independent of this, is 1,728 1-3 tons. Colonel Baden-Powell, I presume, has instructions which came to me through Lord E. Cecil, the C. S.O., but, in any case, the utmost care and attention to the whole business was given by the colonel personally, both here and in Rhodesia, even to the buying of animals, waggons, and equipment for the men. He personally inspected them, and was most careful in his selection. He is certainly the most particular man I ever came across. Many a time he has annoyed me with his minute precision, besides daily applications to be informed how the stock stood. I now recognise that it was done in the best interests of the inhabitants and garrison of Mafeking." From the foregoing (says the correspondent) you can see that the town was well provided with meat stuffs. The first item was good luck; the second was the large quantity of breadstuffs which happened to be here through the Rhodesia Railway last year giving notice that it would double the rate on colonial produce from July. Naturally sharp business firms brought forward all the flour possible before the rate of carriage was raised. Consequently in October fifty tons of flour, 100 tons of Boer meal, and Kaffir and other corn, which, with other small stocks, made about 250 tons of breadstuffs, was available. A third fortunate coincidence was the fact that the Customs Act already mentioned kept large quantities of groceries here awaiting transit to Bulawayo and elsewhere.

COLONEL PLUMER'S ADVANCE.

COMMUNICATING WITH MAFEKING BY PIGEON POST.

Lourenco Marques, May 6.—A despatch which has been received here from Colonel Plumer's camp, dated April 26, states that the Boer force round Mafeking was being gradually reinforced, and was then estimated at 3,000. Colonel Plumer had succeeded in communicating with Mafeking by carrier pigeon, and was endeavouring to communicate with the southern relief column.—Reuter.

Plumer's Camp, April 23.—Archdeacon Upcher and Father Hartman have returned from Ramathlabama whither they had gone to bury Lieutenant Milligan. At Ramathlabama the clergymen were conducted to the spot where Milligan fell. The remains were identified, and a wooden cross erected over the grave.

April 24.—650 native refugees from Mafeking have been fed by Colonel Plumer. The vigilance of the Boers has increased. Commandant Snyman was patrolling on Sunday at Ramathlabama. All reports agree that the enemy are being constantly reinforced by small parties from the east and south. The condition of Captain McLaren is daily improving. Captain Rolt, now in hospital at Buluwayo, is recovering rapidly. Colonel Plumer and Major Jarvis are well.—Reuter.

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

A PICKET SKIRMISH AT ELANDS LAAGTE.

Ladysmith, Tuesday evening.—Though the Boers as a body are supposed to have vacated their positions on the Biggarberg, their patrols are still as close as possible to the British lines. They are making diligent inquiries as to General Buller's intentions. It was with this end in view that a Boer patrol of fifteen men came right up to Elands Laagte Colliery at six this morning. They entered the house of an employe, a Frenchman, and, adopting a very threatening attitude, submitted the Frenchman to a searching examination as to the disposition and plans of the British. The Frenchman knew nothing, and could tell the Boers nothing on the points on which they wished to be enlightened. Whether the Boers suspected him of knowing more than he pretended can only be surmised, for they finally told him that for the present he might consider himself a prisoner and must come along with them to the Boer camp. The Frenchman flatly declined to do so, and the Boer leader seeing that if the Frenchman was to be brought along force would be necessary, tried a little coaxing to get the information he was in search of. The Boer leader said he would be doing the Republic a good service if he could tell the position and strength of the British camps and anything he knew about recent movements. To this the Frenchman gave an evasive answer. Meantime the presence of the Boer picket had been discovered by the British. Our pickets crept quietly round the colliery and had almost encircled the enemy when they took alarm and scurried from the neighbourhood of the colliery. There was a sharp exchange of shots with the result that one of the Boer patrol dropped dead in his tracks. He turned out to be a Spaniard, who had been fighting on the side of the Boers. He received interment from our men. Yesterday there were rumours of an intended attack on Elands Laagte by the Boers and there was an immediate and general movement of the British troops to checkmate any such attempt.—Central News.

REPORTED BRITISH ADVANCE.

Capetown, May 9.—General Buller, it is reported, is advancing on the Biggarsberg, and the Boers are withdrawing.—Reuter.

The Ladysmith correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that General Buller issued on May 1st last a Proclamation to the Natal Dutch who were induced to take up arms, but now repent and are anxious to regain their former position. The Proclamation is also addressed to those burghers who were led into an unjust war and are now laying down their arms. General Buller notifies that he will receive all inhabitants of Natal who now wished to leave the enemy and lay the cases of all who surrender voluntarily before the civil authorities as deserving more leniency than those who remain fighting after this warning.

SIR F. CARRINGTON'S FORCE.

TROOPS HURRIED FORWARD TO MARANDELLAS.

Bulawayo, April 30.—The Manria arrived at Beira on the 28th from Wellington with the second contingent of the New Zealanders, consisting of 200 men and horses. Troops, horses, and munitions are being hurried forward to the base at Marandellas. The narrow gauge railway which covers the distance of 60 miles, and the insufficiency of rolling stock, are a great drawback to transport service. The veldt is in excellent condition throughout Rhodesia, but malarial fever is very bad in various parts of the country. Bulawayo hospital is full. The expenses of living are exceedingly heavy and on the increase. The mail service is temporarily disorganised.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

The transport Galeka, which left Southampton, April 6, with the Imperial Yeomanry Battalion of Sharpshooters, numbering sixty-three officers, 1,019 men and fifty-three horses, arrived at Beira on May 4. The Yeomanry, who were from Hampshire, Belfast, Dundee, and Leicester, are to form part of Sir Frederick Carrington's force.

OPENING OF THE TRANSVAAL VOLKSRAAD.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Pretoria, May 7.—The new session of the Volksraad was opened this afternoon by President Kruger. There was a full attendance of members and the public galleries were full. Colonel Gurko and other military attaches were present. President Kruger paid a warm tribute to the memory of General Joubert, and extolled the constancy and loyalty of the people of the Free State. The relations of the Republic with foreign States were good except with Great Britain. The feeling of the world at large was on the side of the Transvaal in the war. The Government would do everything in its power to restore peace. In conclusion the President stated that the finances of the country were in a satisfactory condition, and that the mines were flourishing.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS REJECTED.

Pretoria, May 9.—The Volksraad to-day approved President Kruger's opening speech. It passed resolutions expressing regret that Great Britain could not entertain the peace proposals submitted to her, and lamenting the misrepresentations of the position of affairs in Lord Salisbury's despatch. In further resolutions, the Volksraad tenders its thanks to foreign Powers for their support and sympathy. It again protests to the neutral Powers against the alleged violation of the Geneva Convention, and finally it empowers the Government to take decisions as circumstances may require.

The Raad is now dealing with the question of the sale of under-mining rights. There is strong opposition to the Government's proposal. The Second Raad has adjourned.

May 9 Evening.—In the Volksraad to-day a message from the Government requesting permission to sell underground rights for prices which should be approved by the Government was again on the orders of the day. After some discussion two proposals were laid on the table. The first submitted by Messrs Louw and Prinsloo proposes to grant such permission in respect only of underground rights at Boksburg. The second proposed by Messrs Rensburg and Erasmus recommended that the Raad should not agree to the request of the Government and this was carried by 12 votes to 9. The session was afterwards closed.—Reuter.

THE CAPTURE OF BRANDFORT.

BOERS OUTMANŒUVRED.

The particulars of Lord Roberts' seizure of Brandfort show that the Boers were completely taken by surprise. During the night of Wednesday the Guards seized an important position daily occupied by a Boer picket. The march commenced at 6 a.m. on Thursday. General Pole-Carew and his division, with Hutton's mounted infantry, were on the left, General Tucker with his division and two brigades of mounted infantry were on the right. The battle commenced to the east, but Colonel Alderson, on the west, found the first serious resistance which, however, did not last long, for the surge forward of the two divisions across the plain seems to have been too much for the nerves of the enemy's right, which gave way and went helther-skelter back to Brandfort, with the British mounted infantry following.

General Tucker had a harder task, the force before him having six field guns and two Pom-Poms. General Wavell's Brigade was sent up to reinforce him, and, being met by the concentrated fire of the Boer guns was ordered to temporarily retire. Our artillery eventually overpowered that of the enemy, and General Maxwell forced the enemy's position to the east, and the Boer retreat was general all along the line. Several prisoners were taken, one of them being the Commandant of the town, who had returned in order to destroy the instruments at the telegraph office.

Among the defending force was the Irish-American contingent. The townspeople declare that the behaviour of this corps was riotous. When the fighting began, they say, the Irish-Americans refused to take part in it, only manning a kopje close to the town. The foreign Military Attaches with the Boers were assembled on the kopjes north of the town with maps and glasses, and it appears that while watching our advance in front they failed to perceive General Hutton's brigade, whose arrival caused them all to retreat most precipitately.

THE SIEGE OF WEPENER.

STORIES OF HEROISM.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" with General Brabant, in a telegram from Maseru, Basutoland, dated Thursday, says :—Telegrams from Lord Roberts congratulating the Colonials on their spirited defence of Wepened have been received by Colonel Dalgety, the officer in command of the detachment. A closer examination of the position at Jammersberg Drift, occupied by his force, shows the really desperate nature of the struggle. Before the siege began, Captain Driscoll, with 50 scouts, was surrounded by a body of 300 Boers, whose main laager was only four miles distant. The little band, however, held the enemy off for a whole day and made good their escape during the night. A fierce assault on the Colonials was delivered on the first day of the siege, the attack being directed against the south-west corner of the position. In this affair the Cape Mounted Rifles sustained 70 casualties. Another attack was made some days later, when the Boers shelled the Western redoubt and smashed it to pieces. Luckily, they were under the impression that they had killed all the defenders, and stopped their fire just as the position was growing untenable. Our men lay as close as possible, in order that the Boers should have no chance of mowing them down with their Maxims and rifles, and consequently escaped with comparatively slight loss. On one occasion, the occupants of five schanzes on the southern slope, held by the Cape Mounted Rifles, ran short of ammunition. Half-a-dozen of the troopers at once volunteered to get a fresh supply. Racing up the hill for a distance of 200 yards, under a terrible fire they reached the ammunition waggon, seized a box each, and returned to their comrades under a hail of bullets. Some of them were dropped, but others went out and brought them and the boxes safely back to cover. The story of the siege is, in short, an inspiriting record of pluck, endurance and determination. The artillery was handled splendidly. Its fire smashed up one Boer gun and disabled another. From first to last, it was impossible to make the slightest movement during the daytime, or to lift one's head above the level of the trenches without courting a shower of lead. A particularly gallant action was done by some of our men in swimming across the river, opening a sluice, and thereby flooding a race which the Boers had been using as a trench and from which they had kept up a most annoying rifle fire.

THE BOER DELEGATES.

MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

The Boer delegates were interviewed on board the Massdam in Boulogne Harbour on Friday by a representative of the "Daily Express," who asked them for "a message to the British people."

"Very well," said Mr. Fischer : "if you want a message you can say this ; that if we are at war with the British people, it is not because we wish or have ever wished to quarrel with them. And as we believe equally that the British people have no wish to quarrel with us, we have come to see whether we cannot end the war. The ultimatum was issued under the belief that our destruction had been determined upon. We believed at that time that all our concessions had been rejected, and that nothing we could offer would prevent an attack being made upon us for the purpose of destroying our independence and seizing our territory. That was our honest conviction, and we acted upon it. Since then, to our surprise, your Prime Minister has declared that you want no territory, and your Colonial Secretary has told Parliament that he intended in his September despatch to accept nine-tenths of our conditions. If these speeches had been made in September, instead of October and November, we should never have formulated our ultimatum. Ther

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, April 30.

THE undermentioned engineers have been promoted to the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's Fleet :—D Hatelie J B Butcher Assist Eng H W L Cocks has been prom to be acting engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

May 1.

The undermentioned sub-lieuts have been prom to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's Fleet :—H E F Aylmer the Hon A Stopford. The Rev A C Moreton M A has been appointed chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut H N Rivers to be lieut.

May 2.

The undermentioned gunners have been prom to the rank of chief gunner in her Majesty's Fleet :—R C Steele D Sweeney C O Martin J H Allen D W Hawkins J H Roebuck.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Sub Lieut W Pattinson has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of lieut.

May 5.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Fleet Paymr W J Kilroy has been placed on the Retired List of his rank

WAR OFFICE, May 4.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut C Champion de Crespigny to be capt vice R A H Peel dec Lieut A M T Fletcher from 3rd batt the Royal Scots Lothian Regt to be second lieut in succession to Lieut C Champion de Crespigny.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut E H Reeves from the West India Regt to be lieut vice P R Denny prom.

8th Hussars—The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut C J McI Lomer is antedated to Feb 13 1900 vice E A S O'Brien prom.

9th Lancers—Supernumerary Capt G P Ellison to be capt vice H F W Stanley died of wounds received in action.

10th Hussars—Lieut S L Barry to be capt vice Sir J P Milbanke Bart seconded.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Lieut Col J A Lambert from half pay to be lieut col.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

V Dicks gentleman late second lieut 2nd Volunteer batt the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt to be lieut with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieut :—R H Johnson L B M Porter R A Jones V M C Napier J St C D Stewart C Pulley C B Grice Hutchinson E K Bradbury J W Renny Tallyour L T Raikes W R Paul R C Prance J H S Powell L M Buckmill G F Farran F H Marshall C M H Stevens A O Boyd W R Warren J De Butts Cowan T R F Bate J M R Harrison H E Medlicott H F St George Caulfeild E J Bell G T B Hext.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieut :—F A Finnis C S Hunter C L Bland J P Lumb C W Ford G I Ramsay R G M Johnston A N Birney A C Gunter M A Jackson G K Gregson L R E W Taylor F E Spencer G E Smart N Robertson Glasgow G B Daubeny R Armott B Walter R V Douglas C A N Spry J Waring C G S Harvey B W Taylor F E Mascall R C D Graham H G Fitz Gerald Hay Second Lieut T F P Morgan from the Cork Art to be second lieut.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—E H Trotter vice W G H Marshall prom G S Clive to complete establishment Second Lieut D C L Stephen from 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt to be second lieut in succession to Lieut F L V Swaine seconded Lieut the Hon A V F Russell to be batt adj vice Lieut the Hon E H Lygon killed in action.

STAFF.

Col C M H Downing from a col on the Staff for Royal Art to be a major gen on the Staff for Royal Art in South Africa and to have the local rank of major gen while so employed Col G Henry from a col on the Staff in India to be a dep adj gen in India and to have the temporary rank of brig gen while so employed vice Col temporary Brig Gen G Simpson C B who has vacated that appointment Col R F N Clarke chief ordnance officer to be principal ordnance officer in South Africa Major G A Williams the South Staffordshire Regt to be aide de camp to Major Gen local Lieut Gen C Tucker C B commanding the Seventh Division South Africa Capt T S Fox Strong ways the Royal Irish Rifles to be a dep assist adj gen in South Africa.

Brevet—The first Christian name of Lieut Col H C E Lucas Indian Staff Corps who was granted the brevet rank of col in the Gazette of Sept 26 1899 is Hugh and not as therein stated.

Memoranda—Vet Lieut Col I Matthews Army Veterinary Dept is granted the local rank of vet col in South Africa while principal vet officer in that country Major G R Powell 5th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving in South Africa Lieut T H P Heips half pay is removed from the Army on account of ill health. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rand of lieut in the Army while serving in South Africa :—Capt C J Lloyd Carsen 3rd East Lancashire Regt Capt F W E Blake 3rd Royal Sussex Regt Lieuts D S Brownе 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers H W Reeve 3rd Royal Irish Rifles J L Hampton Lewis Royal Anglesey Royal Engs Militia R S Forestier Walker Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engs Militia Capt A Windham 3rd East Yorkshire Regt Lieut E T Aspinall 7th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own Capt C E F Henry 4th Gloucestershire Regt J E Vaughan 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers A F Custance 5th Worcestershire Regt The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of second lieut in the Army while serving in South Africa Second Lieut L G Hill 3rd East Yorkshire Regt and C Thorburn 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut P W Hendry capt and honorary major 5th Volunteer batt the Highland Light Inf to be capt.

The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts :—

7th Hussars—Lieut O Haig from Fifeshire Volunteer Light Horse on augmentation.

10th Hussars—Lieut A G K Davies Cooke, from Nottinghamshire Southern Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cav on augmentation.

12th Lancers—Second Lieut W H Charlton from Northumberland Yeomanry Cav in succession to Lieut D J Keswick killed in action.

21st Lancers—Second Lieut P K Smiley from Ayrshire Yeomanry Cav on augmentation.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment—Capt N M Dryburgh from 4th Volunteer batt in succession to Lieut R A Gordon prom ; Second Lieut E J Mollison from 4th Volunteer batt in succession to Lieut L K Smith seconded.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut G F C Gildea from 1st Lanarkshire Volunteer Rifle Corps in succession to Lieut H M Trenchard prom ; Second Lieut W Andrews from 2nd Volunteer batt in succession to Lieut C F H Rumbole a prisoner of war.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Lieut G Macgregor from 2nd Volunteer batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in succession to Lieut F L S Clarke transferred to Indian Staff Corps.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Second Lieut E S Morrison from 1st Volunteer batt the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in succession to Lieut E C P Bridges prom.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment—Second Lieut J S Cuningham from 1st Volunteer batt the Black Watch Royal Highlanders on augmentation.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment—Second Lieut F W Applegate from 1st Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps in succession to Lieut F W Stoddart seconded.

The West India Regiment—Second Lieut J Lamont from 1st Dumbartonshire Volunteer Rifle Corps in succession to Lieut F L Blosse prom.

NAVAL.

Appointments &c—May 4—Lieutenant—Viscount Kelburne to the Osborne to date May 1.

Engineer—C A Harding, to the President additional for temporary service in Controllers' Department at the Admiralty to date April 30.

Probationary Assistant Engineer—H F Russell to be Illustrious to date May 4.

May 5—Lieutenant—C L Brendon to the Pembroke for the Porcupine temporary in lieu of a sub-lieutenant to date May 3.

Sub Lieutenant—F C G St Clair to the Argonant lent to Cygnet for voyage to Malta, to date May 5.

Midshipmen—H T England to the Doris ; R H Llewelyn D de H Stocks C J Backnouse and F H H Goodhart to the Hamilies ; W N Custance H V P Weston, and E R D Long to the Ocean ; C B Land to the Andromeda ; C G L Woolcombe to the Goliath ; H B Taylor to the Argonaut ; C E Kennedy Purvis to the Prince George ; G W Hallifax, to the Hannibal ; J F C Patterson to the Hannibal temporary to date May 15 ; R J Burnett Hall D F Graham Brown and F A H Russell to the Victorious undated.

Naval Cadets—R N Suter and D Stuart to the Doris ; L Ridge Jones to the Charybdis ; A J Robertson to the Warspite : E C O Themson M Murray the Hon E A Gore Langton and A H M Burton to the Renown ; H Buckley to the Hamilies ; R K A Dubs, G A Boyle A W M Lloyd and T M Barrett to the Ocean ; W G H Cree B Bannerman V M Cooper, and H R Clifton Mogg to the Empress of India ; C L Fox and C H Ffoord to the Royal Oak ; M K H Kennedy and R L Teed, to the Royal Sovereign ; A T L Wilson to the Canopus ; R M Mack J V Creagh and A G Jameson, to the Thesous ; P G Wodehouse, to the Andromeda ; A W M McDonald to the Venus ; R T Baker J L C Hood W R H Chapman C H Nevill James and G L Coleridge to the Goliath ; S Hopkins to the Carfieur ; P F M Fellowes R W Wilkinson R H Deane and P A Shepherd, to the Argonaut : A H Gye E A Nicolson and G E Cumming to the Majestic ; F B Haygarth to the Magnificent ; M R Bernard to the Prince George ; G C Churchill to the Repulse ; C V L Norcock temporary and E Smyth Osbourne to the Hannibal to date May 15 ; and H W Best to the Victorious undated.

Fleet Engineers—G T Simmons to the Revenge ; and G W Darry to the Ramillies to date May 4.

Engineers—R A Hunter to the Revenge ; and J P Leaby to the Victorious to date May 4 H G Andrews to the Pembroke for the Cynthia to date April 27 ; F J Page to the Vulcan ; F C Davis to the Vivid for the Fervent ; and L J Watson to the Duke of Wellington for the Fervent to date May 5.

May 6—Lieutenants R N R—H W A Clark to the Vulcan to date May 7 and R H Graves Burton to the Niobe to date May 31

Acting Lieutenants R N R—John Roberts to the Trafalgar and D G Brown to the Illustrious for 12 months training to date May 7

Acting Sub Lieutenant R N R—G F Hyde to the Tribune for 12 months training to date May 7

May 7—Lieutenant—G B S Simson to the Waterwitch N to date May 9

Chaplain—The Rev A Baker M A to the Calliope to date May 15

Paymaster—F W Osburn to the Magnificent as secretary to Rear Admiral A B Jenkings on hoisting flag as second in command Channel Squadron to date June 1

Assistant Paymasters—F A W Denman to the Pyramus as acting paymaster ; H H Gilbert to the Vivid as secretary's clerk ; W H Franklin to the Wildfire undated ; T H Millett to the Lion ; J H Feasey to the Tyne to date May 9

Clerk—E Boucher to the Minerva undated

Assistan Clerk—A F B Livesay to the Pyramus

The Greenwich Hospital pension of 50l a year vacant by the death of Chaplain the Rev S H Jacob has been awarded to Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Rev W E Smith B A.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of 50l a year vacant by the death of Naval Instructor H A Speed has been awarded to Naval Instructor A C Johnson

Rear Admiral A B Jenkings has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral A D Fanshawe as second in command of the Channel Squadron

Rear Admiral Sir Gerard H U Noel has been appointed admiral superintendent of Naval Reserves to date May 21

The two additional Greenwich Hospital pensions of 50l a year each for officers retired from the ranks of fleet staff and chief engineers have been awarded to Fleet Engineers G F Bell and J Carlisle

MR. JOHN MORLEY is the new Honorary President of the Oxford Palmerston Club, and will attend the annual dinner of the Club, which has been fixed for Saturday, June 9.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,416 tons, Captain M England sailed on Saturday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE s s Wagner, 2,206 tons, Capt Geo Gibson, cleared on Saturday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Vertigern, 1,982 tons, Captain J Fairweather, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE ss Hermod, 830 tons, Captain C Olsen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 15th May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Khan Bahadoor Ruttonjee Bezonjee and wife and 40 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,011 tons, Captain P Morgan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 18th May, with a cargo of rice. During the voyage she experienced fair weather with slight rain and squalls between Cochin and Alleppy.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain J H Stafford, cleared on Saturday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Allibhoy Moola Esmailjee and two ladies, Mr Jafferbhoy Hemraj, Mr H Manjee, Mrs A Gostling and infant, Mrs E Pettygrew, Mr and Mrs H A Mony, Mr Essajee Esmailjee, Mr A Dewgern and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain James Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr S C Vivian, Mr Holmes, Miss Bailey, Mr Selkirk, Mr Trofford, Mr Crichton, Mr Muller, Captain Murphy, Sergt Major Sheeaton, Master Hennessey, Mrs Gayer, child and infant and 75 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
Peters	401	Fiedler			F Heyer
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Hennada	1341	Hartley			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Bennett	China		P & O Co
Obra	3496	Brown	Calcutta		M M & Co
Gloucea City	1409	Nielson			A M & Co
Ormidale	2305	McKenzie			M M & Co
Nairung	2992	Bullock	Calcutta		Asiatic S N Co
Umta	3450	Herrington			M M & Co
Thyra	2244	Dunning			M M & Co
Grosvenor bq	517	Brebner			H S Slatick
New Guinea	1700	Stroin	Calcutta		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Sinclair	1872	Haywood			F M & Co
C & R	Zaida	2883	Hugill			M M & Co
D K	Maru	2709	Nunome	Yokohama	28-5	N Y Kaishia
F	Kirkfield	2298	Watson	Calcutta	30-5	W & A G & Co
K	Indravati	513	Adam			Shepd & Co
M	Kilwa	993	Rothwell	Gulf	31-5	M M & Co
P B	Androsson	1825	Mitchell	Europe	5-6	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Imperatrix	2353	Nicolich	Trieste	1-6	A Lloyds
5	Tientsin	2535	Fox	London	5-6	P & O Co
6	Rheinfels	1773	Dewars	Hamburg	2-6	Glade & Co
7	Com ric	2593	Kennedy	Calcutta	30-5	M M & Co
8	Shandon	2466	Jones	London	2 6	J M & Co
12	Sobraon	4411	Wibmer	London	2-6	P & O Co
16	Ras Elba	1769	Kennedy	Hamburg	31-5	W & A G & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Pachumba ..... 867 tons gross ..... M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle constituted to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·8s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Oriental s	Jophson	Aden, May 21
	Nadir s	Morgan	Rangoon, May 18
	Hormod s	Olsen	Rangoon, May 15
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, May 24
27	Saint Kailda s	Cafferata	Calcutta, May 12

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Sheikh s	James	Calcutta
	Othello s	Hayes	Hull
	Wagner s	Gibson	Hamburg
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Carthage s	London	Aden
	Liguria (Italian Men-of-War)	Cecconi	Genoa
	Bhundara s	Stafford	Zanzibar, &c
	Vortigirn s	Fairweather	Calcutta
	Ula s	England	Akyab

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—
Steamer New Guinea, for Calcutta, &c.
" Oriental, for London.
" Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cunningham s—10 cases whisky B Smyth and Co.
Hispania s—5 cases whisky B Smyth and Co.
Bohunia s—20 cases whisky Chas Phillimore and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—100 drums chemicals Kursondas Nathoo and Co ; 5 cases soap Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 40 cases stout Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Grannam s—25 cas s whisky H S Smith and Co.
Clan Macdonald s—1 octave whisky Chas Phillimore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sobraon s—25 packages medicine Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 37 cases provision E N Antia ; 33 cases provision Phillips and Co.
Egypt s—24 cases liqueurs Chas Phillimore and Co.
Socotra s—60 cases still wine Chas Phillimore and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 26.

FOR LONDON.

Sobraon s—10 casks Indian condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 36 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 25 bales carpets King King and Co ; 15 bales hides Bundaily Esmail.
Shandon s—27 cwt dry chillies and 137 cwt turmeric Dewjee Purshotum ; 57 cwt turmeric and 17 cwt dry chillies Sassoon Bassoos ; 206 cwt turmeric Damodhor Mewjee ; 500 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—4214 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co ; 1500 cwt bonesenews R Kaderbhoy ; 3000 cwt bonemeal and 8188 crushed bones Glade and Co.
Ras Elba s—500 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey ; 50 bales hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Shandon s—3000 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 226 cwt raisin and 225 cwt olibanum Quan Lun Kooo ; 125 bales twist P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—10 bales twist Silas E Sassoon ; 125 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—21 bales cotton Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23th May, 1900.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under :—No 724 Gr G Copland No 1 Sub-division No 2 Company.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps accordingly :—Gr A M Todman.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

AMONG those who have accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor to the luncheon to be given at the Mansion House on May 22 to the Duke of York, as Master of Trinity House, are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cannaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Goschen, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Rosebery, who are Elder Brethren. There is a vacancy among the Honorary Elder Brethren by the death of the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Balfour may probably be appointed.

THE German Crown Prince caused considerable astonishment last week (says "Vanity Fair") by riding with his military attendant in a tramcar through the streets of Berlin ; and on his way home he again made use of the tram. His Imperial Highness stood during his drive by the driver and talked to him about his horses. It is said that it is the first time that a Price of the Royal House of Prussia has made use of a tram.

Mr. J. CURRIE, Master of Method at the Tewfikieh Training College, Cairo, has (says the "Times") been appointed Director of Education in the Sudan and headmaster of Gordon College. Mr. Currie is a young Scotchman, 31 years old, who came to Egypt in February, 1899, where his ability was soon noticed by his superiors in the Education Department. Great confidence is felt in his power to lay the foundation of a system of education in the Soudan.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Cricket.—At Manchester, on the 8th, Lancashire beat Hampshire by 265.

Ecclesiastical.—The Lower House of Convocation has unanimously demanded immediate legislation for the reform of the licensing laws.—The Congregational Union now meeting in London, has elected Dr. Parker chairman for 1901.

Elections.—At Portsmouth on the 3rd Mr. Bramsdon (L.), was returned by 10, 287 votes against 9,708 recorded for Mr. Majendie (C.), Sir J. Batty Tuke (C.) was elected without opposition as Parliamentary representative of Edingburgh and St. Andrews Universities.

Imports and Exports.—Our imports increased by 8·2 and exports by 16·3 per cent, last month, as compared with April, 1899.

Law Appointments.—Sir N. Lindley has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in the room of Lord Morris, resigned ; Sir R. Webster M. P., Master of the Rolls, in the place of Sir N. Lindley ; Sir R. Finlay, M.P., Attorney-General ; and Mr. Carson, M.P., Solicitor-General.

Lord Salisbury, as Grand Master, presided on the 9th over the annual meeting of the Primrose League in the Albert Hall. He pointed out that the elements of causes of menace and peril abroad were accumulating, and might require most earnest and active efforts to repel them.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 4th there was a discussion in which Lord Lansdowne, Lord Kimberely, Lord Rosebery, and the Duke of Devonshire took part, on the publication of the Spion Kop despatches. On the 8th the Bishop of Winchester moved that legislative effect should be given to such of the recommendations of the Liquor Commission as were common to both reports of the Commissioners. This being opposed by Lord Salisbury, an amended resolution was proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but was negatived by 45 to 42.—In the House of Commons on the 3rd Mr. Jebb moved a resolution approving of the new education Code, and an amendment directed against some parts of the Code was rejected by 188 to 105. On the 4th the Government's action in connexion with the Spion Kop despatches was defended by Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Balfour, who obtained a victory by 215 to 116 votes on a division. On the 7th the Uganda Railway Bill was read a second time by 226 to 53, after speeches by Mr. Broderick and Sir E. Grey. The Sea Fisheries Bill was carried by 180 to 33, and referred to a Select Committee. On the 8th the House resolved that a letter sent to a member of the committee on War Office contracts constituted a breach of privilege. A motion to limit the length of Parliamentary speeches was negatived by 137 to 91, and a resolution declaring that the position of a public company director was incompatible with the position of a Minister of the Crown was negatived by 82 to 71. On the 9th the Welsh Sunday Closing Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, and referred to the Grand Committee on Law.

The Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain opened their annual meeting at the Institution of Civil Engineers on the 9th. The annual dinner was held in the evening. Responding to the toast of "The Navy and Army," Mr. Goschen commented on some French statements about British naval guns, which he characterized as groundless fables.

The Royal Academy Banquet took place on the 5th. The speakers included King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Goschen, and Lord Salisbury.

The Royal Society on the 9th held their first conversazione of the season at Burlington House. The exhibits, which were not so numerous as in some previous years, were of great interest, being chiefly devoted to the illustration of the latest inventions and scientific discoveries.

THE EMPIRE.

THE WAR.

The advance to the North,—Lord Roberts was able to announce on the 3rd the capture of Brandiford without much opposition. Telegraphing on the 4th Lord Roberts said that the mounted infantry had gone on to the Vet River. The rest of the force marched there next day. The Boers evacuated Thaba Nchu on the 2nd and trekked northward. General French left Thaba Nchu on the 3rd, leaving General Rundle in command. General Brabant has since joined Rundle's force.—Lord Roberts marched to Vet River on the 5th with General Pole-Carew's Division. The mounted infantry turned the enemy's right and pushed across the river under a heavy shell and musketry fire. General Ian Hamilton was in action on the 4th and prevented the junction of two Boer forces. The Boers left their dead and wounded on the field. General Rundle moved forward from Thaba Nchu and attacked the enemy, capturing their positions and heading them eastward.—A telegram from Lord Roberts, dated from Smaldeel on Sunday afternoon, reports that the British force crossed the Vet River on the 6th and encamped at Smaldeel Junction. The enemy were in full retreat towards the Zand River and Kroonstad. Our force captured a Maxim gun and 25 prisoners.—Winburg surrendered to General Hamilton on the 5th.—Lord Roberts's force halted at Smaldeel on the 7th and 8th to allow the work on the railway to be completed and to give time for the cavalry returning from Thaba Nchu to take the place assigned them in the original scheme of the advance. General French reached Smaldeel on the 8th. General Hamilton was last week continually in touch with Botha's rearguard, and at Winburg his advance scouts were overlapping the town before the Boer transport was clear, but the guns were not up in time to effect its capture. The town contained large stocks of grain and considerable quantities of ammunition. It was occupied by the Highland Brigade, General Hamilton pushing on to the Zand River, where the enemy were found by our cavalry in sufficient strength to preclude and attack without support.

Western Frontier.—General Hunter effected the passage of the Vaal River at Windsorton on the 3rd without opposition. Barton's Brigade was heavily engaged with the Boers on the 5th two miles north of Rooidam. The enemy's position was quite four miles long and strongly held. Our troops marched magnificently, and carried ridge after ridge in grand style. General Hunter, after inflicting this defeat on the Boers, joined hands with the British force near Warrenton. The enemy were driven out of their position at Fourteen Streams.

Mafeking.—Despatches received from Mafeking bring the news of the garrison down to April 29. They indicate that the garrison, though in sore straits are still in resolute mood.

The Transvaal Volksraad was opened in Pretoria on the 7th. Our Lorenzo Marques Correspondent learns that a strong party in the Volksraad is determined to secure the reopening of peace negotiations.

The Naval Brigade from the Powerful came to London on the 7th for inspection by the Prince of Wales and the Lords of the Admiralty, and also marched through the City. They were received with unbounded enthusiasm everywhere by enormous crowds.

Ashanti.—Telegrams from Sir F. Hodgson, Governor of the Gold Coast, were received at the Colonial Office on Saturday giving details of the rising at Kumassi down to May 3. The rebel have gathered in large numbers and invested the fort, round and near which there has been severe fighting. The rebels have been defeated in several encounters, suffering heavy loss, while the casualties among our Hausas and native auxiliaries have also been numerous.

Australia.—The discussion of the proposal to amend the Commonwealth Bill continues in Australia and England, and a compromise is suggested by Professor Dicey.

Canada.—Large sums have now been raised in Cape Colony, Australia, and New Zealand for the sufferers by the Hull and Ottawa fire.—A news paper copyright Bill is to be introduced by the Government.

Wei-hai-wei.—Two attacks by Chinese on British frontier forces are reported. Both were repelled, and in one case 20 Chinese were killed.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent calls attention to the complete worthlessness, in its present shape, of the so-called concession of steam navigation on inland waters.

France.—In Sunday's municipal elections the Nationalists gained eight seats in Paris, but the Republicans seem to have increased their majority elsewhere.—The sale of alcoholic drink in military canteens has been prohibited.

Germany.—The coming of age of the Crown Prince was celebrated on the 7th at Berlin in the presence of the Austrian Emperor and other distinguished guests, including the Duke of York.

Russia.—Colonel de la Poer Beresford, British Military Attache in St. Petersburg, has arrived at Tashkent.

Obituary.—Sir Roger Goldsworthy ; General Pitt-Rivers ; the Dean of Exeter ; Major-General Glascock ; Sir G. Goldney ; Colonel R. Ouseley ; Mr. Endicott, father of Mrs. Chamberlain.

The United States.—Mr. Secretary Hay and the British Ambassador in Washington on Saturday signed an agreement extending the time for the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty till March 5, 1901.—"Times."

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label :—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you 'it has the highest nutritive value;' another will reply 'it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;' and a third will probably answer 'it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties.'

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says :—'Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean.'

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues ; because it repairs waste ; and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE
Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant ; More Lasting ; and very much more refreshing than all others.
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BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description for Embroidery.
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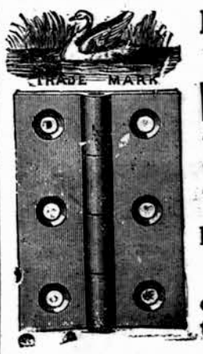

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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes : "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked ; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the H

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL Rs. 40 per 1000.

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Guaranteed fresh, consignment received by every P. & O. Mail.

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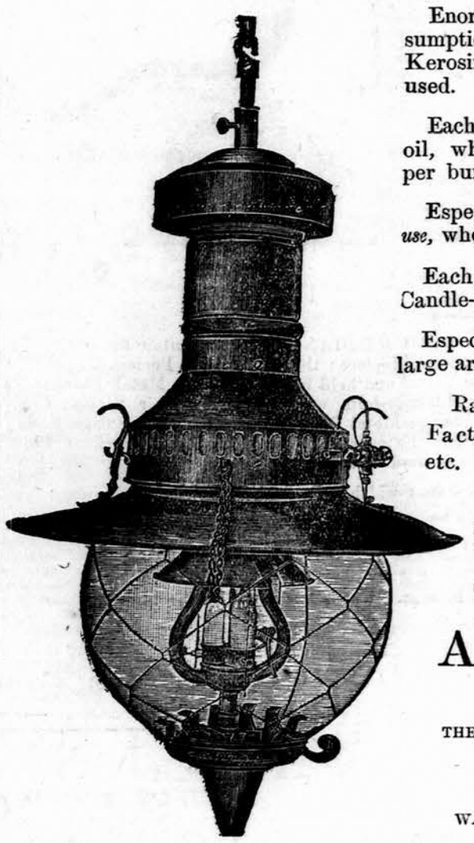
THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS TH . CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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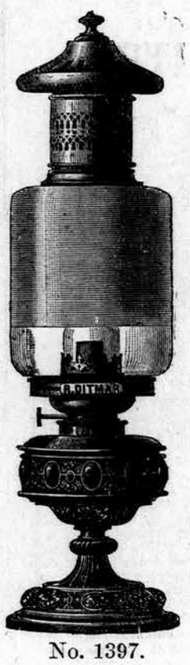

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